31st December, 1959 — 235,046th ——— who's next?

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH SERVICES

1959

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM DODD, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM

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FOREWORD

The details requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/60, concerning various vital statistics, relief arrangements for midwives, health education, the waters in public swimming baths and the form of return under the Factories Acts 1937-1959, are to be found on pages 10, 30, 64, 137 and 147.

★ ★ ★

The high number of injections of poliomyelitis vaccine given during the year and recorded on page 66 speak for themselves as to the adequacy of measures taken to minimise the incidence of this disabling disease. The purpose of this note is not only to draw attention to the degree of protection induced in that section of the population now eligible—a protection which will need persistent efforts to maintain—but also to acknowledge to head teachers and their staffs, to boards and business executives, the co-operation which enabled the vaccination teams to keep up their efforts.

The acceptances in the various priority groups to which poliomyelitis vaccination was available during 1959 showed a good deal of variation, calling for varying amounts of persuasion and propaganda to secure the initial registration. To a large extent the doubt in the minds of parents concerning their children up to 15 years of age and the reluctance of parents to accept Salk vaccine, largely disappeared, while the freedom with which the British vaccines are now available and the quietening of many voices, makes it difficult to recall the genuine concern which the public showed towards the procedure only so recently as 1958.

The organisation of immunising sessions for the group 15 to 25 years was considerably more complex than that for the younger groups. However, the organisation was satisfactory and worked well, though only a moderate amount of interest was evinced.

The poorest acceptance of all—the percentages will be found in the appropriate sections—was that for expectant mothers and it was noteworthy that the lowest acceptance within the group and the smallest number of vaccinations was of those mothers who were attended throughout by their family doctor.

★ ★ ★

Ministry of Health circular 12/59, arising from the working party report on health visitors, officially quoted a staffing scale—1 health visitor to 4,350 of population. From this it is seen that to carry out the duties of the health visitor, long since made much wider than the care of mothers and children, 72 would be required here. As this report records, 31 is the present number of health visitors.

The date cannot be forecast when the national availability of trained women is such that this number is likely to be reached, but meantime many duties, some of them essential, are so curtailed as to be practically non-existent.

★ ★ ★

As this report is being compiled considerable thought is being given to the future Mental Health Service. For some time now the joint local health authority and hospital service in Nottingham has been quoted, both at home and in other countries, as having attained a worthwhile standard. Nevertheless, the Mental Health Act, 1959, imposes a duty to expand the service until all who have any degree of mental handicap shall be so assisted as to be able to reach a level of usefulness in the community.

★ ★ ★

The numbers of very young unmarried mothers appear to be increasing. Does this reflect on the rising generation or on that which includes their parents? Is it a matter of education or is it one of control of the girls? It remains to be seen whether the serious note which is now struck is redolent of a collection of instances or the shape of things to come.

By very young " unmarried " mothers is meant girls who have yet to reach their sixteenth birthday.

★ ★ ★

The 'saving' of beds by the provision of Local Health Authority domiciliary services—nursing and home help—has almost become a cliche and here two well staffed and well equipped services have been built up and operating for some years. The Health Committee has been more than aware of its responsibilities in this direction and believing that the money saved was of national benefit has sought, and obtained since 1948, increasing finances for the services.

The term, however, needs close examination. The cost in the aggregate of all the help required to keep one particular case at home does not, in many cases, compare favourably with that of suitable hospital accommodation. There is plenty of evidence to justify the view that the effort (of attempting) to deal at home with types of illnesses which are exacting, and with which, in unsuitable conditions, no progress of any kind—clinical or other—is possible exacts a disproportionate toll from individual workers and from the Service.

It is convenient to the hospital authorities to 'push out' unresponsive cases but better judgment is needed to ensure that willing, hard-working and efficient Home Services are not burdened with the impossible. Senior members of hospital staffs might think again about refusals to admit and about discharges.

★ ★ ★

Whither Health Education?

A cold appraisal of the application of long proven fundamentals and their effect on the living standards—and productivity—of the workpeoples of this island is of far greater importance than odd shots along what appear to be the roads—they are only, in fact, disappearing tracks—to health education.

The jargon of subjects which are scarcely based on science are bandied about while some little concession is made as to the importance, for example, of ' foot health '. Have not recent walkers, however, shown more clearly in a few days the importance of essentials than all the official bodies—as well as the pedlars of pedoscopes—in recent years?

Fundamentals are never popular but in these express days of stimulating caffeine and soothing tranquilisers their importance is almost greater.

Are not the recent pronouncements on ' cold' vaccines closely linked with a re-evaluation of fresh air?

How long do you wait before the educationalists and the purveyors of preventive medicine stage a ' take-over ' or a ' merger ' as a first step towards launching a sound syllabus on " How to Live "?

* * *

Diphtheria—the City's facts

No case notified for	10 years
,, deaths for	11 ,,
,, case in the immunised for	12 ,,

WILLIAM DODD.

19*th February*, 1960.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUNTINGDON STREET,
NOTTINGHAM.

TELEPHONE NO. 50551

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

	1959	1958
Population	**313,300**	313,000
Area in Acres	**18,364**	18,364
No. of Marriages—Church 1,661. Registry Office 972	**2,633**	2,580

	1959	1958
LIVE BIRTHS		
Legitimate males 2,610 females 2,493 ..	**5,103**	5,063
Illegitimate ,, 255 ,, 240 ..	**495**	514
,, births expressed as a percentage of all births	**8·84%**	9·2%
Total No. of Births	**5,598**	5,577
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population ..	**17·87**	17·82
STILLBIRTHS		
Legitimate males 52 females 43 ..	**95**	109
Illegitimate ,, 4 ,, 8 ..	**12**	22
Total No. of Stillbirths	**107**	131
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ..	**18·76**	22·95
Total No. of Live and Stillbirths ..	**5,705**	5,708
INFANT DEATHS	**133**	123
Infant Mortality Rate Total	**23·76**	22·05
,, ,, ,, legitimate births ..	**22·73**	20·94
,, ,, ,, illegitimate births ..	**34·34**	33·07
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first four weeks of life	**16·97**	15·42
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—first week of life	**13·04**	11·833
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	**31·55**	34·51
MATERNAL DEATHS (see page 24)	**1**	5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	**0·17**	1·05
DEATHS AT ALL AGES		
Males 1,777 Females 1,628	**3,405**	3,421
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	**10·87**	10·93

POPULATIONS, BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality
		per 1,000 population		rate per 1,000 live births	rate per 1,000 total births
1851-1855 ..	55,883	—	—	—	—
1856-1860 ..	59,741	36·8	27·2	209	—
1861-1865 ..	75,765	34·8	24·9	192	—
1866-1870 ..	88,040	31·3	23·8	200	—
1871-1875 ..	89,510	34·1	24·9	192	—
1876-1880 ..	142,756*	34·6	21·7	175	—
1881-1885 ..	208,937*	36·6	20·9	174	—
1886-1890 ..	229,762	30·4	17·9	168	—
1891-1895 ..	219,770	29·5	18·3	174	—
1896-1900 ..	235,200	28·9	18·5	191	—
1901-1905 ..	246,020	27·7	17·2	170	—
1906-1910 ..	260,483	26·1	15·8	152	4·54
1911-1915 ..	264,316	22·9	15·1	137	3·66
1916-1920 ..	264,151	19·1	16·0	113	4·66
1921-1925 ..	268,900	20·4	12·9	90	3·34
1926-1930 ..	266,000	17·5	13·6	88	3·78
1931 ..	270,900	17·2	13·6	82	4·1
32 ..	270,700	16·4	12·5	80	3·0
33 ..	283,030†	15·8	13·4	85	3·5
34 ..	281,850	15·6	12·3	69	2·4
35 ..	280,200	15·7	12·5	81	4·4
36 ..	279,400	15·2	13·2	89	4·5
37 ..	278,800	16·0	13·4	80	2·8
38 ..	278,300	15·6	12·7	71	1·8
39 ..	278,800	15·8	13·3	66	1·3
40 ..	263,600	16·5	15·5	61	2·7
41 ..	258,100	16·0	14·0	80	2·8
42 ..	255,900	18·2	13·1	62	2·5
43 ..	265,400	19·1	14·3	65	1·38
44 ..	262,310	21·7	13·2	56	·85
45 ..	265,090	19·7	12·9	53	1·33
46 ..	283,160	22·0	12·5	42	1·09
47 ..	291,150	23·9	12·3	50	1·26
48 ..	296,900	19·8	10·9	44	·49
49 ..	300,640	18·9	11·8	38	·51
50 ..	307,000	17·4	11·1	31	·37
51 ..	306,600	16·97	11·98	33	·57
52 ..	310,700†	16·71	10·74	28	·38
53 ..	311,500	16·64	11·01	27	·77
54 ..	311,500	16·05	10·61	24	·59
55 ..	312,000	15·67	11·28	28	·60
56 ..	312,500	16·50	11·15	22	·76
57 ..	312,600	17·52	10·82	23	·36
58 ..	313,000	17·82	10·93	22	1·05
59 ..	**313,300**	**17·87**	**10·87**	**24**	**0·17**

* Borough Boundary Extension.

† City Boundary Extension.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM BIRTH TO 5 YEARS

Registered Causes of Death	0— 7 days	8—14 days	15—21 days	22—28 days	Total 0—28 Days	Total under 1 Year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total 1—4 Years
Prematurity	31	1	2	—	**34**	**34**	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	15	3	5	2	**25**	**27**	1	—	—	—	**1**
Birth injuries ..	13	—	1	—	**14**	**15**	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	8	—	—	—	**8**	**8**	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of the newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	**1**	**13**	2	—	—	—	**2**
Pneumonia, all forms ..	1	1	2	1	**5**	**20**	1	5	—	3	**9**
Other respiratory diseases and conditions	1	—	—	—	**1**	**2**	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal infection including dysentery	1	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	1	—	—	**1**
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-meningococcal meningitis.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal emergencies	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident (*a*) motor ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
(*b*) other ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2
Other conditions ..	3	1	—	1	**5**	**9**	—	—	—	1	**1**
Totals ..	73	6	11	5	**95**	**133**	6	9	1	6	**22**

FINAL STATISTICS

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population	**313,300**	313,000	312,600	312,500	312,000
Area in Acres	**18,364**	18,364	18,364	18,364	18,364
No. of Marriages	**2,633**	2,580	2,838	2,952	2,834

Live Births

Legit. M. 2,601 F. 2,476 ..	**5,077**	5,063	5,021	4,771	4,539
Illegit. M. 281 F. 266 ..	**547**	514	457	384	354
Illegit. expressed as percentage of all births	**9·41%**	9·2%	8·34%	7·45%	7·23%
Total Births	**5,624**	5,577	5,478	5,155	4,893
Live Birth Rate	**17·95**	17·82	17·52	16·50	15·67

Stillbirths

Legit. M. 56 F. 44 ..	**100**	109	96	117	116
Illegit. M. 5 F. 9 ..	**14**	22	13	8	9
Total Stillbirths	**114**	131	109	125	125
Stillbirth Rate	**19·87**	22·95	19·51	23·67	24·91
Total Live and Stillbirths ..	**5,738**	5,708	5,587	5,280	5,019

Infant Deaths .. **136** 123 126 113 137

Infant Mort. Rate—Total ..	**24·18**	22·05	23·00	21·92	28·00
,, ,, ,, —legit. births ..	**24·62**	20·94	22·91	21·59	27·54
,, ,, ,, —illegit. births ..	**20·11**	33·07	24·07	26·04	33·90
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ..	**17·25**	15·42	15·15	15·13	16·76
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ..	**13·33**	11·83	10·19	12·41	13·69
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate ..	**32·93**	34·51	31·14	32·76	38·25

Maternal Deaths .. **2** 5 2 4 3

Maternal Mortality Rate ..	**0·35**	1·05	0·36	0·76	0·60

Deaths at all Ages

M. 1,894 F. 1,703 ..	**3,597**	3,421	3,383	3,485	3,525
Death Rate	**11·48**	10·93	10·82	11·15	11·28

Please Attach Opposite Page 12

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Total Deaths ..	**3,597**	3,421	3,383	3,485	3,525
Deaths under 1 year	**136**	123	126	113	137
,, 1— 5 years	**22**	23	18	20	20
,, 5—45 ,, ...	**189**	171	215	191	217
,, 45—65 ,, ...	**876**	817	843	820	817
,, 65 and over	**2,374**	2,287	2,181	2,341	2,334
Causes of Deaths :—					
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	**501**	441	449	498	471
*Heart disease	**499**	492	476	528	520
Coronary disease, angina	**430**	434	412	406	349
Bronchitis	**298**	322	248	269	296
*Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	**286**	255	291	326	293
Defined and ill-defined diseases—various	**277**	273	308	272	285
Pneumonia	**193**	173	181	192	243
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	**166**	144	149	131	135
*Circulatory disease	**146**	130	146	181	186
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	**96**	89	86	75	101
Hypertension with heart disease ..	**92**	100	68	97	99
Accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents	**72**	79	73	85	58
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	**62**	58	55	56	47
Influenza	**57**	32	56	17	15
Motor vehicle accidents	**57**	30	43	36	31
*Diseases of respiratory system ..	**52**	22	34	27	32
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	**46**	40	39	40	43
Suicide	**44**	36	46	28	46
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	**39**	43	30	26	29
Congenital malformations ..	**33**	37	40	27	45
Tuberculosis, respiratory	**26**	49	37	35	52
Nephritis and nephrosis	**25**	28	25	37	44
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	**22**	23	19	15	25
Hyperplasia of prostate	**17**	10	20	12	16
Diabetes	**16**	28	14	19	19
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	**16**	12	9	21	9
Syphilitic disease	**12**	12	9	8	15
Other infective and parasitic diseases	**8**	12	6	9	3
Tuberculosis, non respiratory ..	**3**	5	2	3	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	**2**	6	2	4	3
Homicide and operations of war ..	**2**	1	8	2	1
Measles	**1**	2	2	1	5
Acute poliomyelitis	**1**	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection	**—**	2	—	2	2
Whooping cough	**—**	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	**—**	—	—	—	—

* *Not given otherwise in table.*

PART II

Personal Health Services

National Health Service Acts 1946–1957
Mental Health Act 1959

HEALTH CENTRES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

IMMUNISATION

HOME NURSING SERVICE

HOME HELP SERVICE

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

HEALTH CENTRES

General. The National Health Service Act 1946, S.21, laid a duty on local health authorities to provide, equip, and maintain health centres. Accordingly, the requirements of the City were studied and certain sites were considered for health centres to serve populations of various densities.

In January 1948, Ministry of Health Circular 3/48 informed local health authorities that although proposals for the immediate provision of health centres were not to be submitted because of the impossibility of a new building programme and because of the need for intensive research into health centre design, cases of especial urgency could, however, be considered. The circular, nevertheless, made clear the view that properly designed and conducted health centres were likely to prove a key feature in the general reconstruction of the country's health services. Various steps, therefore, were taken to ensure that suitable sites were reserved for up to 20 health centres in an even distribution, according to population density, throughout the City.

The building of the Clifton Estate on land acquired by the Corporation, provided the opportunity to seek approval for the establishment of a temporary health centre in a block of four corporation houses. This centre, the John Ryle Health Centre, providing accommodation for four firms of general practitioners, maternal and child welfare facilities, health visitors, midwives, home nurses and home helps, and living accommodation for a secretary and the caretaker, was opened on 17th October 1952 —the 4th health centre to be established in this country.

The Minister of Health, in approving the proposals for the erection of the John Ryle Health Centre, also approved proposals to prepare plans for the erection on the Clifton Estate of a permanent health centre providing comprehensive facilities and to reserve, and if necessary acquire, suitable sites in other parts of the City.

Since then, a number of health centres have been established in the country; ten by local health authorities under Sect. 21 of the National Health Service Act 1946, five sponsored by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust in Harlow New Town, one jointly by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust and the Rockefeller Foundation in Manchester, and two by the Department of Health for Scotland in Edinburgh and Stranraer.

In 1959, the Health Committee reconsidered the sites for health centres for incorporation in the amended City Development Plan for approval by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Committee approved with some minor modifications the sites already agreed by the Planning Committee, and decided that a number of additional sites should be sought as and when development took place in order to ensure adequate coverage in the City.

The list overleaf shows the location and the size of the proposed sites.

1.	Mansfield Road/Gregory Boulevard	0·58 acre
2.	Bracebridge Drive	1·50 ,,
3.	Beechdale Road near Western Boulevard ..	0·65 ,,
4.	Spondon Street/Mansfield Road	0·5 ,,
5.	Hucknall Road near City Isolation Hospital ..	1·5 ,,
6.	Kingston/Beaumont Street	0·6 ,,
7.	Nuthall Road near Broxtowe Lane	0·63 ,,
8.	Moor Road/Strelley Road	1·03 ,,
9.	Grangewood Road, Wollaton	0·75 ,,
10.	Squires Avenue, Bulwell	0·85 ,,
11.	Hyson Green Re-development Area	0·75 ,,
12.	Grant Street, Denman Street Area	0·63 ,,
13.	Willoughby Street Re-development Area ..	0·75 ,,
14.	Southchurch Drive/Green Lane, Clifton ..	1·23 ,,
15.	Wilford Road/Queen's Drive	0·3 ,,
16.	Lambourne Drive	1 acre
17.	Health Services Headquarters, Civic Centre Site ..	
18.	Bestwood Park Estate	1 acre
19.	Swains Avenue/Watson Avenue	0·25 acre
20.	St. Ann's Well Road area	Site to be reserved when re-development takes place.

These sites except the last are shown on the map opposite.

John Ryle Health Centre. Since the centre opened, there have been two changes in the firms of general practitioners practising from the centre. In each instance, in 1956 and 1958, the Executive Council arranged for other practitioners to occupy the suites.

HUCKNALL LANE
HIGHBURY ROAD
CINDERHILL ROAD
HUCKNALL ROAD
VERNON ROAD
VALLEY ROAD
NOTTINGHAM ROAD
MANSFIELD ROAD
WOODBOROUGH ROAD
ST. ANN'S WELL ROAD
GORDON ROAD
CARLTON ROAD
DALE
SNEINTON
COLWICK ROAD
LONDON ROAD
QUEENS DRIVE
CLIFTON LANE
SOUTHCHURCH DRIVE
FARNBOROUGH ROAD
ASPLEY LANE
MELBOURNE ROAD
RADFORD ROAD
ALFRETON ROAD
REECHDALE ROAD
WIGMAN ROAD
BRACEBRIDGE DRIVE
ILKESTON ROAD
DERBY ROAD
CASTLE BOULEVARD

During these years, the estate has steadily expanded southward from the centre, and the urgency of providing a permanent building in the middle of the estate has been increasingly apparent. Only the financial stringency of recent years has prevented the implementation of plans. In November 1959, the Health Centres Sub-Committee, which included representatives of the Executive Council, agreed that the Executive Council should be asked to consider the accommodation required for Part IV services in the permanent Health Centre on the Clifton estate and to inform the Sub-Committee of their conclusions.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Live Births. To mothers living within the City, 5,598 babies were born, giving a birth rate of 17·87.

Stillbirths. There were 107 stillbirths during the year, 24 fewer than in 1958, giving a rate of 18·76. A detailed enquiry into the cause of each was carried out and the findings are shown on page 26.

Year	Live Births			Stillbirths		
	Nottingham		England & Wales	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1947 ..	6,960	23·9	20·6	156	21·9	24·1
48 ..	5,887	19·82	17·9	141	23·3	23·2
49 ..	5,703	19·96	16·7	116	19·9	22·7
50 ..	5,363	17·47	15·8	107	19·5	22·7
51 ..	5,203	16·97	15·5	114	22·72	23·0
52 ..	5,191	16·71	15·3	120	22·58	22·7
53 ..	5,185	16·64	15·5	107	18·97	22·5
54 ..	5,001	16·05	15·2	101	19·79	23·5
55 ..	4,893	15·67	15·0	125	24·91	23·2
56 ..	5,155	16·50	15·6	125	23·67	22·9
57 ..	5,478	17·52	16·1	109	19·51	22·5
58 ..	5,577	17·82	16·4	131	22·95	21·6
59 ..	**5,598**	**17·87**	**16·5**	**107**	**18·76**	**20·7**

Infant Mortality. The number of deaths occurring in children under 1 year of age was 133, making a rate of 23·76. The following table shows a comparison of local and national rates and the one overleaf an analysis of their cause:—

Year	Nottingham		England & Wales
	Number	Rate	Rate
1947 ..	351	50	41·4
48 ..	261	44	33·9
49 ..	219	38	32·4
50 ..	165	31	29·6
51 ..	170	32·7	29·7
52 ..	146	28·13	27·6
53 ..	140	27·00	26·8
54 ..	122	24·35	25·4
55 ..	137	28·00	24·9
56 ..	113	21·92	23·7
57 ..	126	23·00	23·1
58 ..	123	22·05	22·6
59 ..	**133**	**23·76**	**22·0**

Death due to	Number of deaths							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Prematurity	52	49	33	34	35	36	44	**34**
Congenital malformations ..	24	17	22	32	18	31	29	**27**
Birth injuries	14	16	11	10	7	13	9	**15**
Atelectasis	7	6	1	4	9	4	1	**8**
Respiratory diseases ..	25	30	28	41	21	28	27	**35**
Gastro intestinal infection ..	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	**1**
Other causes	20	17	24	14	21	12	12	**13**
	146	140	122	137	113	126	123	**133**

Half the deaths were due to premature birth and congenital malformations; birth injury so severe as to cause death has reached a new high level, whilst respiratory diseases continue to cause most of the deaths of babies between the ages of 4 weeks and 1 year.

Neo-natal Mortality. The number of infants not surviving the first month of life was 95, the death rate being 16·97 (number of deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births).

The result of a detailed enquiry into each death is given on page 27.

Death rates per 1,000 live births		
Year	Under 4 weeks	From 4 weeks to 1 year
1951 ..	20·73	11·9
52 ..	18·21	10·57
53 ..	15·39	10·34
54 ..	14·78	9·72
55 ..	16·76	11·24
56 ..	15·12	6·80
57 ..	15·37	7·86
58 ..	15·45	6·60
59 ..	**16·97**	**6·79**

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate. There were 73 deaths, giving a rate of 13·04 (number of deaths during the first week of life per 1,000 live births).

Peri-Natal Mortality. The number of deaths was 180. The rate of 31·55 has been calculated from the number of stillbirths and deaths occurring during the first week of life per 1,000 live and stillbirths. An analysis of the cause of death is given; a separate column continues to emphasise prematurity as being the chief factor.

Primary factors in causation	Deaths	
	Total	Premature infants
Ante-natal causes:		
Toxaemia including haemorrhage ..	19	14
A.P.H. without toxaemia	18	14
Rh. incompatibility	1	—
Intra-natal causes:		
Injury	19	8
Asphyxia	14	8
Other	1	—
Post-natal causes:		
Infection only	2	1
Congenital malformation	32	19
Prematurity only	32	32
Other causes	10	2
Unknown	32	17
All causes	180	115

Illegitimate Births. A table is given showing the number of illegitimate births which occurred within the City, the figure also being shown as a percentage of the total number of births and contrasted with that for the country as a whole.

	Illegitimate Live births		
	Nottingham		England & Wales
Year	Number	% of total	% of total
1949 ..	442	7·8	5·1
50 ..	386	7·2	5·1
51 ..	342	6·7	4·8
52 ..	382	7·4	4·8
53 ..	366	7·1	4·7
54 ..	375	7·5	4·7
55 ..	354	7·1	4·7
56 ..	384	7·4	4·8
57 ..	457	8·3	4·8
58 ..	514	9·2	4·9
59 ..	**495**	**8·8**	**N.A.**

The infant mortality rate for illegitimate children was 34·34 as compared with 33·07 last year, the corresponding rate for those born in wedlock was 22·73.

Prematurity. The number of premature babies born alive was 475, being 8·49 of the total live births. Of the stillborn, 66 were premature, as also were 64 babies who died during the first year.

The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 premature babies was 122·11 compared with 7·22 for mature infants. The death rate from 4 weeks to 1 year was 12·63 for premature and 6·25 for mature infants.

From the table on page 26, it can be seen that the cause of stillbirth of premature infants was maternal toxæmia in 21·2% and congenital malformation in 19·7%.

Mortality of premature babies related to weight and place of birth

Birth weight	Born at home							Born in hospitals and nursing homes		
	No. born	Transferred to hospital			Nursed at home			No. born	No. died	%
		No.	Died	%	No.	Died	%			
Up to & incl. 3 lb. 4 oz...	8	5	4	80.0	3	1	33.33	44	33	75.00
3 lb. 4 oz.— 4 lb. 6 oz...	12	11	3	27.27	1	0	0	55	5	9.09
4 lb. 6 oz.— 4 lb. 15 oz.	29	10	0	0	19	0	0	67	6	8.96
4 lb. 15 oz.— 5 lb. 8 oz...	125	8	1	12.5	117	1	0.86	135	10	7.41
Totals ..	174	34	8	23.53	140	2	1.43	301	54	17.94

Maternal Deaths. There were three deaths and the rate was 0·17. Of the three deaths of mothers, one only was that of a City resident, while two were resident in Nottinghamshire; all occurred in hospital.

Death in the third case recorded below occurred before delivery during the 37th week of pregnancy.

The certified causes were:—

1. (*a*) Peripheral circulatory failure — aged 24 years
   (*b*) Uraemia and Anuria
   (*c*) Eclampsia and Bronchopneumonia
2. Caesarean section

1. (*a*) Acute cardiac failure — aged 21 years
   (*b*) Congenital cardiac defect with atrial septal defect
   (*c*) Eisenmenger's Syndrome, with reverse shunt
2. Spontaneous delivery 12.8.59 at 26/52

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1. (*a*) Extensive pulmonary artery thrombosis — aged 30 years
2. Diabetic—normal pregnancy

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS

	Total	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Premature	Maceration	Post mortem	Other complic'ns.			A.N.care*			Place in family					Age of mother						
		Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		M.	F.				Preg.	Labour	None	Adequate	Barely adequate	Inade-quate	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Congenital malformation ..	15	14	1	–	12	5	10	13	3	1	8	3	4	5	7	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	4	3	2	4	–	–
Hazard of birth :																												
(*a*) Injury ..	7	6	1	–	7	3	4	1	–	4	3	3	1	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	–
(*b*) Asphyxia ..	11	7	4	–	9	5	6	6	–	11	8	1	2	6	3	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	–	–
(*c*) Other ..	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Maternal toxaemia																												
(*a*) With A.P.H.†	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	4	3	–	1	1	5	1	5	1	3	2	–	–	2	1	–	2	2	–	2	–
(*b*) No A.P.H. ..	12	12	–	–	11	5	7	10	10	–	4	–	8	5	6	1	5	2	4	1	–	1	3	6	1	–	1	–
A.P.H. without toxaemia ..	18	17	1	–	15	12	6	14	3	–	5	4	9	7	8	3	4	3	5	1	5	1	4	6	4	1	2	–
Rhesus incompatibility ..	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other causes ..	5	4	1	–	5	2	3	2	2	1	5	–	–	3	2	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	–
Unknown ..	30	17	12	1	27	16	14	16	18	4	15	5	10	13	11	6	12	5	7	2	4	3	8	12	4	1	2	–
TOTAL ..	107	86	20	1	95	56	51	66	40	21	49	17	41	46	44	17	36	23	20	12	16	10	21	35	18	15	8	–

* **Classification of Ante-Natal Care** adopted as in the " Maternity in Great Britain " Survey.
Adequate at least 9 clinic attendances starting in the first 3 months of pregnancy.
Barely adequate „ „ 6 „ „ „ „ „ second „ „ „ „
Inadequate attendances only in last 3 months.

† Ante-partum haemorrhage.

ANALYSIS OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS

	Total	Born at			Legitimate	Sex		Premature	Age at death				Post mortem	Other complic'ns.			A.N.care*			Place in family					Age of mother						
		Hospital	Home	Nursing Home		M.	F.		0–23 hrs.	24–47 hrs.	3–7 days	8–28 days		Preg.	Labour	None	Adequate	Barely adequate	Inadequate	1	2	3	4	5 or over	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Congenital malformation ..	29	15	14	–	29	14	15	9	10	1	6	12	12	8	1	20	10	17	2	13	3	7	2	4	2	12	7	5	2	1	–
Hazard of birth :																															
(*a*) Injury ..	13	11	2	–	11	9	4	7	8	3	1	1	8	7	1	5	2	7	4	6	3	1	–	3	2	4	1	3	2	1	–
(*b*) Asphyxia ..	3	1	2	–	3	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
(*c*) Other ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rhesus incompatibility ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infection :																															
(*a*) Resp'y. ..	6	2	4	–	5	3	3	2	–	1	1	4	4	2	–	4	3	2	1	1	2	–	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	–
(*b*) Gastro-intest.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
(*c*) Other ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prematurity only	34	29	5	–	31	22	12	34	19	5	8	2	19	15	4	15	9	11	14	15	6	2	5	6	5	7	13	8	1	–	–
Other causes ..	7	5	2	–	7	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	4	–	3	4	3	–	3	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	–
Unknown ..	2	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
TOTAL ..	95	64	30	1	88	56	39	59	43	11	19	22	53	36	6	53	31	41	23	39	15	11	13	17	12	25	27	19	8	4	–

* **Classification of Ante-Natal Care** adopted as in the "Maternity in Great Britain" Survey.
Adequate at least 9 clinic attendances starting in the first 3 months of pregnancy.
Barely adequate „ „ 6 „ „ „ „ „ second „ „ „ „
Inadequate attendances only in last 3 months.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The domiciliary midwives attended 2,933 or 52% of the total City confinements. In addition they continued the nursings, on their return home, of 474 initially booked mothers who had been admitted to hospital because of abnormality.

City midwives were present at ante-natal sessions at the welfare centres in their area. At Huntingdon Street Welfare Centre the midwives of the district continued to hold a clinic where mothers, booked for home confinement, attended for ante-natal examination in the intervals between the visits for examinations by the medical officer.

Midwives also attended ante-natal clinics at the surgeries of 6 general practitioners.

Maternity Medical Services. More general practitioners were booked by mothers although fewer in proportion attended at domiciliary confinements, as the table indicates.

Year	Total home confinements	Confinements			
		Doctors booked		Doctors present	
		No.	% total	No.	% total
1951	2,493	809	32·8	331	13·2
52	2,534	996	39·3	307	12·1
53	2,680	1,251	46·7	363	13·5
54	2,541	1,355	53·3	352	13·9
55	2,521	1,478	58·6	323	12·8
56	2,646	1,705	64·4	292	11·0
57	2,844	1,972	69·2	308	10·8
58 ..	2,863	2,088	72·9	274	9·6
59 ..	**2,933**	**2,105**	**71·8**	**247**	**8·4**

Medical Aid. Calls increased—see page 35—out of proportion to the increased number of home confinements.

Eye Conditions. There were 11 notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum mainly occurring in hospital.

In addition 160 other eye infections required supervision.

Maternity Emergency Service. The obstetric unit from the City Hospital was called to home emergencies for the conditions shown in the table.

Analysis showed that 7 mothers were bearing a fifth or subsequent child and a further 6 mothers, though of lower parity, were aged 35 or over.

	1958	**1959**
Post partum, haemorrhage, primary	18	**5**
,, ,, ,, secondary	1	**—**
,, ,, ,, with shock	—	**4**
Retained placenta	17	**17**
,, ,, and post partum haemorrhage ..	7	**7**
,, ,, and delay in second stage	1	**—**
Uterine inertia	—	**1**
Severe anaemia	—	**1**
Prolapsed cord	1	**—**
Ante partum haemorrhage	2	**1**
Malpresentation	2	**1**
Foetal distress	—	**1**
Obstetric shock	2	**1**
Asphyxiated baby	—	**1**
	51	**40**

Hospital admissions. At the midwives' request there were 30 admissions to hospital.

Hospital confinements. Because of unsatisfactory home conditions, arrangements were made for 402 mothers to be delivered in the City Hospital. An analysis is given of the applicant's homeland.

	1957	1958	**1959**
Country of Origin	Number of applicants		
British Isles	402	476	**412**
West Indies	167	229	**161**
India and Pakistan ..	19	27	**22**
Others	41	27	**20**

Analgesia. Pethidine was administered to 983 mothers. It was used with gas and air analgesia in 641 cases, with trichloroethylene in 186 and with both in 11 cases.

Inhalational analgesia was used in 2,089 or 71% domiciliary confinements. Gas and air was administered to 1,616 mothers, trichloroethylene to 460, and both to 13. There were available eight sets of apparatus for the giving of trichloroethylene and these were allocated to groups of midwives.

Oxygen. Each midwife carried a " Sparklet " set and oxygen was administered by inhalation to 65 babies.

Transport. Allowances were made to 30 midwives who used their own cars in the course of their duties; 2 motor scooters were in use and there were also 8 cycles. The Council's car service was available where necessary.

Relief Arrangements. All midwives have one full day off duty weekly for three weeks while in the fourth week a 4 day ' weekend ' is taken. For purposes of relief, the midwives are paired but also operate within a group of 4-6. If all the group are occupied the non-medical supervisor of midwives calls in a midwife from another part of the City.

In addition, there are up to 4 part-time midwives to undertake relief morning nursing duties and, for the greater part of the year, there has been a full-time relief midwife with a car. Additionally, there is a midwife who combines premature baby nursing with relief duties on the Clifton Estate.

Mass Radiography. Between January and May 688 mothers —of whom 430 attended—were referred for chest X-ray by mass miniature radiography. On receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 13/59 and the interim report of the Adrian Committee setting out the radiological hazards to patients, this method of examination was discontinued. A request was addressed to the Regional Hospital Board for alternative arrangements, by means of large films, to be made. In October, the Hospital Management Committee concerned sent an outline of the arrangements to be made but details are still awaited.

It was, however, possible to arrange for expectant mothers from one welfare centre to attend the mass radiography centre for large film photographs.

Blood Examination. There was an increase in the number of these examinations. The obstetricians at the City Hospital requested that all women sent for admission on social grounds should have had blood examinations completed before being referred. This was the practice for women referred from the ante-natal clinics, but it was necessary to make similar arrangements for mothers attending general practitioners. For this group 426 first samples of blood were taken for haemoglobin estimation and W.R. testing—of these 211 required blood and rhesus grouping—while 73 further samples were required for rhesus antibodies and 62 for haemoglobin re-estimations.

In total 1,936 first and 1,457 repeat specimens were taken for haemoglobin estimation and 917 blood films were examined.

In addition on 122 occasions midwives took samples from mother and baby where they were requested by the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes. These were conducted by midwives at the John Ryle Health Centre and at the Basford, Edwards Lane, Radford and Sneinton Welfare Centres.

Altogether 475 mothers attended a total of 280 sessions; the average attendance was 6·4.

Consultant Clinic. There were 418 expectant mothers and 6 in the post-natal period referred to the weekly clinic at the Edwards Lane Welfare Centre; 455 return attendances were made.

Home Care of Premature babies. Of 10 midwives trained for this type of work, three were engaged full-time and one part-time.

Of 174 premature babies born at home, 34 were transferred to hospital; those born in hospital and sent home to the care of the midwife numbered 185. A total of 6,184 visits was paid.

Staff. The staff position remained constant at 40 midwives. It was not possible to reduce the case load to the approved 55 per year for a midwife working on her own and 75 for one with a pupil. The averages were 70 and 100.

Sickness accounted for the loss of 412 days and there were 138 days for maternity leave—approximately the work of 2 midwives.

In January Miss D. Aulton was promoted to the post of Senior Sister in charge of the Cranmer Street hostel and in May Miss A. Bailey was appointed Superintendent in charge of the Midwives' home at Bramcote House.

Training. Refresher courses of one week's duration were attended by 4 midwives. Another midwife attended a course for 5 days for Parentcraft and Relaxation Teaching at Barnett Hill, Surrey, in May.

The non medical supervisor of midwives attended an Administrators' Course at Newnham College, Cambridge, for 5 days in July.

A course of five demonstrations for instruction in the teaching of 'Relaxation and exercises' was organised here in the autumn and was attended by eight midwives.

University College Hospital, London, sent 8 medical students to Nottingham for training in domiciliary midwifery. As in former years they lodged at the City Hospital and at the Women's Hospital. A total of 32 cases was attended.

In association with the Firs Maternity Hospital, 16 places for the district training of pupil midwives for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board were provided. From four courses a total of 28 pupil midwives was trained.

CONFINEMENTS IN THE CITY

Place	NOTTINGHAM mothers			NOTTINGHAMSHIRE mothers, etc.			Totals
	Total	Live	Stillborn	Total	Live	Stillborn	
At home—conducted by midwife ..	2,686	2,672	14	8	8	—	2,694
,, ,, ,, acting as maternity nurse	247	241	6	—	—	—	247
no-one in attendance .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	2,934	2,914	20	8	8	—	2,942
Hospitals—City	1,714	1,649	65	432	407	25	2,146
Firs	530	520	10	352	351	1	882
Women's	154	148	6	969	907	62	1,123
,, St. Mary's Annexe	22	22	—	79	79	—	101
Highbury	174	169	5	861	844	17	1,035
	2,594	2,508	86	2,693	2,588	105	5,287
Nursing Homes—St. Idloes ..	83	82	1	49	49	—	132
	83	82	1	49	49	—	132
County midwives	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Totals	5,611	5,504	107	2,753	2,648	105	8,364

MULTIPLE DELIVERIES

Place of Confinement	Twins		
	Total	City	Out of City
At home—conducted by midwife	7	7	—
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, acting as maternity nurse ..	8	8	—
Hospitals—City	54	44	10
Firs	9	4	5
Women's	25	1	24
,, St. Mary's Annexe ..	—	—	—
Highbury	14	—	14
Nursing Homes	—	—	—
Totals	117	84	53

In addition one set of triplets was born at the City Hospital, the mother lived out of the City, and one set was delivered at home by a City Midwife.

MEDICAL AID CALLS TO DOCTORS

Aid was sought for:—

Mothers—	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Ruptured perineum	320	360	412	376	387	447	517	**533**
Pyrexia	39	59	54	41	55	101	69	**73**
Abnormal presentation ..	18	23	19	22	36	45	42	**45**
Prolonged labour ..	60	65	52	46	61	74	87	**83**
Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	15	56	38	41	36	52	61	**70**
Post-partum haemorrhage ..	35	33	44	39	38	45	52	**43**
Retained placenta ..	27	27	28	20	18	25	22	**30**
Obstetric shock ..	6	8	10	2	3	2	–	**5**
Abortion and miscarriage ..	36	37	15	28	34	39	32	**23**
Phlebitis ..	13	11	17	10	5	32	23	**17**
Premature labour ..	8	30	33	49	42	68	66	**62**
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia ..	*	*	*	*	*	37	17	**28**
Hypertension ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	**9**
Breast conditions ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	**29**
Urinary conditions	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	**11**
Foetal distress ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	**31**
Premature rupture of membranes ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**32**
Anaemia ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**7**
Other conditions ..	57	76	103	147	174	106	31	**68**
	634	785	825	821	889	1,073	1,135	**1,199**

Infants—	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Prematurity ..	30	25	23	11	13	14	20	**11**
Stillbirths ..	8	29	2	3	5	7	7	**2**
Asphyxia and cyanosis ..	17	15	28	14	21	21	30	**31**
Jaundice ..	4	12	6	7	6	2	10	**7**
Deformity ..	6	9	17	13	7	8	17	**17**
Skin conditions ..	9	13	8	15	2	16	15	**18**
Eye discharges ..	82	149	139	127	134	143	133	**140**
Respiratory disorders	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	**16**
Alimentary conditions	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	**5**
Other conditions ..	46	39	64	55	26	50	11	**21**
Sent to Eye Infirmary for advice ..	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
	212	302	287	245	214	261	267	**268**

* Previously included in " other conditions "

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Cases Notified	Arising in		Nursed at home	Admitted to hospital	Age Groups				
	Hospital	Home			15—20	20—25	25—35	35—40	40+
31	19	12	11	1	8	10	9	4	—

ADMISSIONS TO CITY HOSPITAL DIRECT FROM CITY MIDWIVES

Mothers—	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Retained placenta ..	—	3	3	5	**1**
Premature labour ..	9	7	7	5	**9**
Ante-partum haemorrhage	6	4	4	7	**10**
Post-partum „ ..	—	—	5	4	**1**
Threatened abortion ..	1	—	1	—	—
Toxaemia	2	—	1	—	**2**
Prolonged labour ..	3	2	2	—	**1**
Malpresentation ..	4	2	1	3	**2**
Unbooked social emergency	3	2	—	—	—
Obstetric shock ..	2	—	—	—	—
Hypertension	—	1	1	3	—
Foetal distress	—	—	1	—	—
Other conditions ..	—	—	—	6	—
	30	21	26	33	**26**
Infants—					
Cyanosis	—	—	3	—	—
Haemoptysis	—	—	1	—	—
Prematurity	—	—	—	—	**4**

REQUIREMENTS OF CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

Midwives' notifications to Local Supervising Authority:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Notifying liability to become a source of infection ..	60	198	158	95	**99**
,, commencement of artificial feeding:					
domiciliary cases ..	141	191	220	225	**238**
institutional cases	552	603	304	322	**393**
,, death of infants—					
as midwives ..	1	4	3	5	**10**
as maternity nurses ..	2	1	2	2	**1**
,, stillbirths—					
as midwives ..	18	17	17	22	**15**
as maternity nurses ..	11	8	12	5	**3**
,, intention to practise ..	..	..	..	152	143	**139**

Distribution:

Domiciliary service ..	47	
City Hospital	29	
Firs Maternity Hospital ..	16	
Women's Hospital ..	23	
Highbury ,, ..	14	
Nursing homes and Nursing co-operations ..	7	
Private practice	3	
	——	139
Ceasing to practise in this area		25
Practising at end of year		114

WORK OF SUPERVISORS OF MIDWIVES

Visits to midwives and inspection of records and equipment ..	170
Inspection of midwives in nursing homes	6
Special domiciliary visits	154
Office interviews with midwives	547
Home visits regarding hospital confinements	12
Special visits to midwives' hostels	122
Other visits	152

VISITS BY MIDWIVES

Ante-natal	26,362
Post-natal	55,128
Special	6,443

HEALTH VISITING

Staff. On 4th September, the Superintendent Health Visitor, Miss M. Beatty, resigned on reaching the age of retirement, after 17 years' service.

A new post, that of Superintendent Nursing Officer, was created to co-ordinate the work of the three nursing services; to this Miss M. Edwards was appointed and commenced her duties on 1st September 1959.

New appointments also included 5 health visitors from the training course—see page 41.

At the end of the year there were 31 full-time health visitors and 3 employed on a part-time basis.

HOME VISITS

Visits in connection with	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Pre-school children:						
Primary visits	4,864	4,706	5,024	5,332	5,398	**5,346**
Revisits under 1 year ..	41,833	40,958	33,306	34,237	35,287	**35,081**
,, 1-5 years ..	49,664	53,160	48,360	48,969	53,085	**53,998**
Expectant mothers:						
Primary visits	188	340	375	350	440	**419**
Revisits	65	181	329	320	391	**357**
Old people:						
Primary visits	822	737	452	565	532	**474**
Revisits	1,932	4,312	3,795	3,568	4,107	**4,299**
Stillbirth enquiry	34	47	58	43	64	**61**
Neo-natal ,, ...	23	35	21	34	20	**23**
B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,085	1,130	1,265	963	378	**4**
Vaccination and immunisation ..	20	23	92	178	131	**61**
Infectious disease ..	42	35	1,075	115	32	**4**
Hospital after-care ..	62	50	105	163	105	**175**
Boarding-out	25	8	—	—	—	—
Housing	13	10	58	135	120	**94**
Diabetic	—	7	119	99	97	**57**
Eye conditions	185	167	180	129	74	**39**
Other	—	2	377	582	363	**638**
Total number of home visits	100,857	105,908	94,991	95,782	100,624	**101,130**
"No access" visits ..	18,201	19,584	15,309	14,278	15,575	**18,463**

Welfare Centres. For attendances see page 43.

Dental Care. Mothers and Children. Arrangements were supervised by the Principal School Dental Officer; treatment continued to be available to mothers at the General Dispensary and to children at the Central School Clinic; dental X-ray examinations, also, were carried out at the latter. Medical Officers continued to refer mothers and children for dental appointments.

In October 1958 arrangements were made for a dentist to attend ante-natal and toddler clinics for inspections only; the experiment did not prove successful and was discontinued in April 1959.

Dental Inspections	Mothers			Children		
At welfare centres or nurseries:	1957	1958	**1959**	1957	1958	**1959**
No. of sessions ..	8	9	**3**	1	3	**4**
,, inspected ..	89	89	**31**	34	24	**93**
,, referred for treatment	58	74	**28**	6	4	**16**
,, not requiring treatment	31	15	**3**	28	20	**77**
Referred to dental clinic by medical officers of welfare centres	637	527	**363**	569	440	**441**

Dental Treatment	Mothers			Children		
	1957	1958	**1959**	1957	1958	**1959**
No. of sessions	89	106	**108**	22	22	**22**
Total attendances ..	1,193	1,441	**1,449**	591	436	**493**
No. treatment not required	39	12	**3**	34	18	**26**
,, defaulted	128	132	**108**	53	52	**131**
,, treated	528	457	**490**	482	374	**437**
Type of treatment:						
No. of teeth extracted ..	2,335	2,448	**2,783**	1,153	839	**1,073**
,, ,, ,, filled ..	51	140	**100**	2	3	**8**
Scalings and gum treatment	54	58	**58**	—	—	—
Silver nitrate treatment ..	—	13	**8**	—	—	—
Crowns and inlays ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
General anaesthetics given	460	497	**545**	546	400	**480**
Dentures provided:						
(*a*) full upper or lower	100	130	**166**	—	—	—
(*b*) partial	24	58	**48**	1	—	—
Radiographs	6	24	**14**	—	—	—

Deafness in Pre-School Children. Routine screening tests were carried out at all the infant and toddler clinics with the exception of those held at Huntingdon Street and Bilborough. Special arrangements were made for the testing of children living in these two districts.

Altogether 412 children were tested as follows:—

Aspley	49
Basford	113
Bulwell	14
Edwards Lane	80
Ernest Purser	148
Radford	8

Co-operation with Hospitals and General Practitioners. Throughout the year the family doctor and the health visitor worked closely together, particularly in matters relating to young children and to the elderly.

Health visitors continued to attend the diabetic clinic at both the General Hospital and the City Hospital, providing the link between the home and the consultant physician.

Upbringing of Infants. The co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health was requested in November 1958 by the Professor of Philosophy at the University of Nottingham in carrying out an enquiry into the habits and customs usual in the care of infants. At the end of the year, the health visitors had completed 350 of 500 questionnaires; the enquiry will probably be completed by July 1960.

Refresher Courses. Two health visitors attended a refresher course organised by the Women Public Health Officers' Association from 20th July to 1st August at Cambridge.

Consultant Clinics. A total of 63 new cases was referred by medical officers to the consultant paediatrician at Huntingdon Street Centre, and 188 children were seen as return cases.

There were 37 children examined at the ear, nose and throat clinic held at the City Hospital; of those 31 were recommended for operation.

The number of children recommended for orthopaedic care was 62; flat feet and knock knees were the commonest conditions.

Transport. Allowances for the use of their cars were made to 7 health visitors.

Health Visitors' Training Course. This course of three terms duration, run jointly with Nottinghamshire and based at the Adult Education Centre of the University of Nottingham, was continued. The present course commenced in October with 4 students for the City, 3 for Nottinghamshire, 1 each from Derby and Derbyshire and 1 independent student.

Since the commencement of the course in 1947, a total of 171 students has been trained, 76 of whom have entered the City service.

Practical training was arranged for the students in urban and rural areas.

Welfare Foods. Arrangements continued for the distribution of dried milk and vitamin preparations at all infant clinics and at the distribution centre at Canning Circus. In September an additional distribution centre at Clifton, conducted by the Women's Voluntary Service, was transferred from the Congregational Church Hall to premises occupied by the Clifton Youth Club.

Amounts distributed	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
National dried milk — 20 oz. tins ..	195,943	186,681	140,582	110,013	**107,133**
Orange juice — 6 oz. bottles ..	225,757	246,403	253,348	164,260	**173,315**
Cod liver oil — 6 oz. bottles ..	38,987	34,748	29,060	18,043	**18,320**
Vitamin tablets — packets of 45 ..	17,677	18,787	17,539	17,860	**17,608**

Birth Control. The Nottingham Women's Welfare Centre held sessions at the General Dispensary three times a week. A total of 144 women attended on the recommendations of their doctors, 697 on their own initiative, and 43 mothers were referred from the welfare centres and from the chest centre.

The Health Committee continued its annual subscription.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES.

	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS						INFANT CLINICS				TODDLERS' CLINICS			
	No. of sessions	New cases	Return visits	Post-natal visits	Total attend-ances	Average per session	No. of sessions	New cases	Attend-ances	Average per session	No. of sessions	New cases	Attend-ances	Average per session
Aspley	99	173	1,247	67	1,487	15·0	99	236	3,234	32·6	45	52	609	13·5
Bilborough ..	53	52	349	24	425	8·0	84	140	2,402	28·6	53	38	558	10·5
Basford ..	49	105	774	48	927	18·9	97	183	3,476	35·8	52	13	518	10·0
Bulwell ..	54	176	849	54	1,079	20·0	97	207	3,891	40·1	40	8	398	10·0
Edwards Lane ..	49	83	647	38	768	15·7	100	320	3,939	39·4	50	4	779	15·6
Ernest Purser ..	100	239	1,387	71	1,697	17·1	102	377	5,091	49·9	49	12	351	7·2
Huntingdon Street	148	486	1,611	89	2,186	14·8	100	423	4,639	46·4	52	24	551	10·6
Hyson Green ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	354	6,358	63·6	—	—	—	—
Jarvis Avenue ..	14	11	124	3	138	10·0	63	105	2,170	34·4	28	—	191	6·8
John Ryle H.C. ..	52	55	544	43	642	12·3	146	467	5,241	35·9	49	17	653	13·3
Lenton Abbey ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	25	362	15·7	—	—	—	—
Radford ..	152	374	2,154	151	2,679	17·6	153	560	6,644	43·4	61	53	906	14·8
Sneinton ..	100	182	1,214	84	1,480	14·8	102	419	4,822	47·3	47	54	542	11·5
Wollaton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	135	1,700	56·6	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	870	1,936	10,900	672	13,508	15·5	1,296	3,951	53,969	41·6	526	275	6,056	11·5
Consultant clinic ..	51	418	455	6	879	17·2								

DAY NURSERIES

A falling demand for places led to the closure of Bells Lane Nursery at the end of May.

The number of places in the remaining seven nurseries was 269, being 23 for children 0-6 months old, 83 for those 6 months-2 years and 163 for children aged 2-5 years.

Priority for Admission. Social need continued to be the sole criterion for admission; urgent cases were placed immediately as waiting lists were small.

Reason for admission	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Parent sole bread-winner ..	32%	34%	41%	45%	46%	47%
Family income insufficient	20%	25%	15%	11%	6%	19%
Parent invalid, in prison, etc.	9%	10%	8%	13%	19%	4%
Bad housing conditions ..	19%	17%	18%	13%	10%	14%
Mother a nurse, teacher, etc.	6%	5%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Temporary special requests	14%	9%	11%	12%	14%	12%

Infectious and other Diseases. There was an outbreak of dysentery at Heathcoat Street Nursery during April and May affecting 21 children and 7 staff. The cook and 1 cleaner were excluded from the nursery as they were both food handlers. No new children were admitted during the 5-week period but staff and children who were positive but symptomless were not excluded.

There was 1 case of dysentery at Sycamore Road Nursery in May and 1 at Bulwell in October—new children were admitted after two weeks.

The number of cases of infectious disease, which in the aggregate caused the imposition of quarantine measures for 50 weeks, is given in the table below.

Infectious Disease	Number of cases					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Measles	5	163	—	60	62	**48**
Sonne dysentery ..	73	32	84	14	15	**30**
Chicken pox	33	30	12	28	1	**2**
Mumps	19	14	12	11	—	**10**
Whooping cough ..	11	7	6	—	—	—
German measles.. ..	2	4	45	22	2	—
Scarlet fever	3	3	1	—	3	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	12	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	—

A Death in a Nursery. In July a boy aged 8 months already attending a day nursery was brought by his mother and was received by the Deputy Matron. His mother stated that he had been unwell for some days; he was crying on arrival and continued to do so on and off during the morning. He was fed, taking only part of his breakfast, after which he was put down in his pram; because he did not settle he was picked by and nursed by the Deputy Matron. Later she gave him a Junior Aspirin Tablet, whereupon he appeared to choke. He was immediately turned upside down; but attempts to retrieve the tablet failed. Artificial respiration was commenced. As no doctor was available an emergency call for an ambulance was sent and the child removed to hospital where he was found to be dead on arrival. Not more than 15 minutes had elapsed between the summoning of the ambulance and its reaching the hospital.

Following a post-mortem examination the Coroner returned a verdict " Death was due to vagal inhibition due to accidental impaction of a tablet in the larynx ". In his summing up the Coroner stated that he was quite satisfied that the nursery was properly administered and properly staffed, and that there could be no criticism of the staff for administering aspirin. He was

satisfied that from the evidence he had heard the treatment of the child, who could not be settled in any other way, by the administration of a Junior Aspirin was proper and that the putting of the tablet into the child's mouth was not an improper method of administration. He felt that the sequence of events was most unfortunate, in that the tablet had lodged in the larynx; this was exceptional.

It must be recorded that medicaments are not held or administered at any of the day nurseries.

Attendances. The total for the year was 51,970.

Age Groups	Average daily attendance							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
0 — 6 months ..	14	15	11	10	10	12	11	**8**
6 months — 2 years	71	73	86	86	87	83	80	**76**
2 years — 5 years	164	165	168	170	165	148	139	**136**
Totals ..	249	253	265	266	262	243	230	**220**
Percentage total places ..	73·2%	73·2%	75·9%	76·2%	75·1%	69·6%	72·0%	**77·0%**

Charges. The standard daily charge remained at 7/- with a sliding scale to a minimum of 1/2d.

Of a total of 180 applications for reduction of fees, 171 were granted.

Training Centre. Students attended from the City, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincoln, Kesteven and Lindsey. They spent two days each week at the training centre and three days in the nurseries and nursery schools.

The examination of the National Nursery Examination Board was taken by 35 students; three failed to pass and did not sit again. When the course opened in September, 49 students started training, bringing the number of first and second year students to 91.

Two students from the Children's Department attended the training centre to gain experience for two terms only, and were followed by another two.

A medical officer of the staff continued to give two teaching sessions weekly at the centre.

Training Nurseries. From January to September there were 12 first and 13 second year students in the six training nurseries. When the Bells Lane Nursery closed the students were absorbed in the remaining five training nurseries. From September onwards there were 13 first and 11 second year students.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Two applications were approved during the year for the minding of 3 children each.

In December the number of minders registered was 4 and 12 children were being cared for.

ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

	Bells Lane			Bulwell			Dowson			Heathcoat Street			Pierrepont			95 Queen's Drive			Radford			Sycamore Road		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
January ..	–	96	208	56	108	307	–	192	386	38	341	171	11	154	516	26	273	278	16	156	423	32	105	362
February ..	–	89	143	30	99	267	–	166	410	24	279	182	–	104	483	44	262	291	20	246	480	19	147	467
March ..	12	57	129	19	71	198	–	101	350	19	270	112	–	124	478	38	233	249	17	206	411	8	197	395
April ..	13	65	167	15	161	319	–	150	436	51	317	214	72	158	604	33	329	289	27	245	536	19	249	481
May ..	–	35	88	–	199	323	–	124	365	39	229	184	52	148	533	53	272	254	26	171	458	16	210	381
June ..	–	–	–	–	243	438	–	234	495	84	312	279	35	192	567	46	332	269	42	239	619	6	270	560
July ..	–	–	–	22	254	387	–	237	405	43	339	311	34	200	525	12	335	264	34	215	522	–	254	488
August ..	–	–	–	6	76	190	–	87	148	12	111	119	14	68	143	1	127	99	–	105	184	–	84	188
September	–	–	–	22	236	454	–	238	417	51	333	314	18	216	577	12	333	252	–	253	568	21	210	496
October ..	–	–	–	21	174	459	–	156	465	41	375	306	29	252	537	31	305	261	11	272	575	51	185	509
November ..	–	–	–	–	195	526	–	130	477	31	359	261	42	219	495	22	265	274	21	239	552	50	168	460
December ..	–	–	–	–	184	402	–	91	373	22	313	204	34	178	427	29	224	199	12	177	472	43	157	391
	25	342	735	191	2,000	4,270	–	1,906	4,727	455	3,578	2,657	341	2,013	5,885	347	3,290	2,979	226	2,524	5,800	265	2,236	5,178
TOTALS	1,102			6,461			6,633			6,690			8,239			6,616			8,550			7,679		

Age Groups A: 0-6 months. B: 6 months—2 years. C: 2 years—5 years.
Total Attendances ,, 1,850. ,, 17,889. ,, 32,231 Grand Total: 51,970.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Mothers who were expecting illegitimate children were interviewed; 101 asked for help.

	1957		1958		**1959**	
Admitted to Mother and Baby Home	18		19		**30**	
Awaiting admission	5		9		**2**	
Confinement in hospital ..	17		54		**31**	
,, at own home ..	11		14		**9**	
,, in nursing home	—		1		**1**	
Admitted to homes outside City	11		11		**9**	
Left City before delivery ..	4		1		**3**	
Still under consideration ..	4		10		**16**	
	—	70	—	119	—	**101**

Mother and Baby Home, 8 Mapperley Road. This home provided for the care of 8 mothers and 6 babies. During the year 30 mothers were admitted, all before confinement. Apart from mothers living in the city, one lived in Leicester and one in the County of Nottingham.

The mothers remained in the home until suitable accommodation and employment had been found for them, the average length of stay being 7 weeks; at all times their health and that of the babies was satisfactory.

	1957	1958	**1959**
Mothers in the home 1st January ..	4	3	**3**
Admitted to the home	19	26	**30**
Returned to own home with baby ..	5	15	**9**
Went into lodgings with baby	9	3	**12**
Domestic post with baby	—	1	—
Married putative father	—	1	—
Babies admitted to children's home	—	3*	—
,, adopted	5	3	**7**
Left before confinement	1	1	—
Remaining in the home at 31st December 1959..	3	3	**5**

* including twins

Homes in other Cities. Where appropriate, the policy of sending very young or difficult mothers to a home away from their accustomed environment was continued; arrangements were made for 9 such mothers.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

CARE OF OLDER PEOPLE

Individual problems were discovered through several sources; on many occasions relations or neighbours consulted the social worker when they found they could no longer cope with the old person involved. Every case had to be treated separately and the amount of work in telephoning and correspondence was time consuming and sometimes difficult; success was achieved in some cases, but in many the old person's own wishes militated against an apparently adequate solution.

Chiropody. One session a week was reserved at the General Dispensary for cases recommended by the Health Department and in all 480 treatments were given. Transport was provided by the City Ambulance Service. Following the Ministry of Health Circular 11/59 plans were begun for the extension of a chiropody service for the benefit of expectant mothers, as well as for old persons and the handicapped.

Voluntary Services. The Women's Voluntary Service visiting scheme continued to make progress and 21 visitors were enrolled. The meetings of visitors and representatives of the Health Department continued to fulfil their useful purpose.

Health Visiting. The new cases referred numbered 474, a decrease of 58.

The system of liaison with the Geriatric Unit of the City Hospital continued by means of a weekly visit by a Health Visitor to the hospital, where she discussed the home conditions of patients with the almoner and ward sisters. Sociological reports were made on 121 cases.

The tables give an outline of the work of the health visitors in connection with the elderly.

Cases reported by	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
General practitioners ..	55	69	42	37	54	**48**
Geriatric unit—after care ..	177	116	88	125	139	**116**
,, ,, —reports ..	88	40	49	80	54	**53**
Welfare Serv. Dept. ..	58	48	18	27	29	**8**
Relations and neighbours	77	80	38	33	44	**43**
Health Department ..	25	109	74	81	96	**30**
Clergy	3	–	–	3	1	**1**
Voluntary organisations ..	123	86	62	26	30	**11**
Health visitors	216	161	36	25	37	**106**
General Hospital ..	–	44	45	53	40	**32**
Others	–	–	–	–	8	**26**
Total new visits ..	822	753	452	490	532	**474**
Re-visits	1,932	4,312	3,795	3,643	4,107	**4,299**
	2,754	5,065	4,247	4,133	4,639	**4,773**

Assistance arranged through	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
General practitioner ..	83	240	219	157	198	**118**
Home helper	189	334	224	217	214	**113**
Public health inspector ..	20	40	22	25	26	**35**
Convalescence	6	19	19	14	25	**32**
Housing Department ..	7	27	21	23	39	**42**
Welfare Serv. Dept. ..	55	74	71	107	98	**84**
National Assist. Board ..	77	97	57	63	52	**64**
Council of Social Service ..	14	46	28	42	24	**26**
W.V.S. clothing ..	42	76	64	69	85	**80**
Blind Institute	9	16	8	16	11	**8**
General Dispensary: Chiropody	28	59	55	58	84	**46**
W.V.S.: Meals on wheels	21	37	35	51	78	**65**
Relatives—advice .	78	180	203	145	97	**113**
Total	629	1,245	1,026	987	1,031	**826**

NUFFIELD HOUSE

The main feature of the last full year before the cessation of the grant from the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust was a marked increase in daily attendance, although the recommendations for enrolment showed a considerable fall.

The number of recommendations made in 1958 (75) gave an approximate idea of the demand, but, because of pressure on the available places, recommendations had to be more selective. The latter were limited to 56, and borderline cases, which might have benefited from attendance, were not referred.

With the increased daily attendance, it was possible to form another group of women who worked happily together in a room upstairs.

The Centre had to be closed for a week in October while reflooring and other alterations in the kitchen were carried out.

Attendance. There were 56 new members, made up of 14 men and 42 women. About 25 of them attended the full five days weekly and the rest for one, two, three or four days.

In previous years a considerable number of members left after attending for only a few days. This kind of loss showed a marked diminution; only a very small number failed to settle to regular attendance. This was almost certainly due to the further development of the group atmosphere, because of which newcomers were welcomed by the more senior members.

The table gives an indication of reasons for ceasing to attend, but it must be remembered that the cases enumerated under "left of own accord" do not necessarily connote departure. In a number of instances, members came back after a lapse of anything up to two years.

Left because of	1958			1959		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Admission to hospital or residential accommodation	2	20	22	9	14	23
Own accord	2	13	15	7	22	29
Death	1	10	11	0	4	4
TOTAL	5	43	48	16	40	56

An assessment of the effect of attendance was made on the members who joined between 1st January and 30th November. Though it was impossible to come to any conclusion based on objective data, the following subjective judgments were made:

	1958			1959		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Benefited—ceased attending ..	—	13	13	2	2	4
,, still attending ..	8	30	38	7	17	24
No change	4	18	22	4	15	19
Not improved	1	1	2	1	2	3

Occupations. Improvement in technique was again apparent in some of the women's sewing and the making of sea grass stools by the men. The demand for certain goods, notably oven and dish cloths and the sea grass stools led to concentration on these articles.

A new occupation for the more disturbed men was found in the making of window cleaning mops of chamois leather clippings from the manufacture of gloves. These also had a ready sale. The greatest single achievement was a carpet 4 yards square made by a man with a right hemiplegia.

Transport. The twelve-seater vehicle bought in 1956 was used to the extent of 500 miles per week. Supplementary hire was still necessary while a number of members managed the journey on foot or by public transport.

Until the last two weeks of the year there was no change of staff. This continuity was a valuable asset in the stability of background which had a beneficial effect on the members.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee met on 17 occasions, being convened by the Children's Officer. Of the Corporation Departments, those concerned were Health, Children, Education, Estates, Welfare and that of the City Treasurer. A Probation Officer was also a member whilst the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Nottingham Council of Social Service were all represented. The Estates and the City Treasurer's Departments were concerned with housing matters and the payment of rents.

The number of families discussed was 28, of which 16 were first considered in 1957/8. The number of new cases (12) considered during the year came through the following departments:

Health Department ..	5
Children's ,, ...	3
Education ,, ...	1
N.S.P.C.C.	3
	—12

As previously there was a considerable number of factors, minor and major, which together made up the family difficulties. The recurrent causes were the father's inability to obtain and/or remain in work, the low mental capacity of the mother, and their joint failure to use limited finances for food, clothing, etc. A poor attendance at school of the children was very frequently found.

The Committee does not provide a solution to this sort of condition but the exchange of information had a value and a reduction in the over-lapping of work, particularly by various visitors to the home was avoided.

TUBERCULOSIS

The social work at the Chest Centre showed a decrease, there being also a reduction of cases on the register.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS

Year	No. of new cases of tuberculosis notified	No. of contacts examined	Found tuberculous	
			No.	Percentage
1949 ..	581	924	34	3·7
50 ..	517	858	29	3·4
51 ..	506	1,087	28	2·6
52 ..	459	2,138	34	1·6
53 ..	534	2,171	35	1·6
54 ..	428	2,172	30	1·4
55 ..	386	2,630	16	·608
56 ..	329	2,911	5	·17
57 ..	362	4,501	33	·73
58 ..	345	3,248	10	·308
59 ..	**288**	**2,896**	**7**	**·242**

Bacille-Calmette-Guerin Vaccination. The special sessions for Heaf testing of child contacts continued and in all, 669 children were examined. Of those, 483 were vaccinated.

Rehousing. The staff committee examined all applications made for rehousing of tuberculosis cases, and recommendations were made to the Estates Committee where the need was fully justified.

Year	Recommendations made	Families re-housed		Total
		Re-lets	New	
Prior to 1952	233	—	—	—
52	123	86	148	234
53	183	77	124	201
54	100	65	51	116
55	110	64	39	103
56	123	54	52	106
57	78	43	39	82
58	52	24	27	51
59	**41**	**10**	**37**	**47**
TOTALS	1,043	423	517	940

Waiting list at 31st December, 1959 .. **103**

Care Committee. There was a fall in the number of cases who came within the scope of the Committee's work, largely due to the decreased demand for milk and for loans of bedding and equipment.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Milk at reduced rate ..	333	310	297	215	259	**197**
Referred to National Assistance Board for allowances	326	313	327	244	285	**286**
Loan of bedding	127	182	150	127	142	**88**
,, ,, nursing equipment	157	155	169	147	163	**79**
Domestic help — Home Help Service ..	51	56	51	47	64	**19**
Domestic help — Other help ..	15	11	11	7	13	**48**
Clothing provided ..	74	107	75	76	85	**68**
Employment arrangements	144	161	196	104	112	**79**
Training course	27	33	46	39	44	**33**
Convalescence	13	17	13	9	9	**16**
Other matters	135	161	166	137	261	**286**
Total ..	1,402	1,506	1,501	1,152	1,437	**1,199**

Other Assistance. A new scheme was inaugurated by which the Welfare Services Department undertook to provide occupational therapy for certain cases: as a beginning three cases were dealt with. The British Red Cross Society continued to provide occupational therapy for four persons, in addition to which three cases were able to obtain materials at cost price.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total					
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	**1959**	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	M.	F.		M.	F.							
Cases B/Fwd. ..	1,415	1,461	296	34	118	35	**3,359**	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673	3,786
Transfers from other areas ..	37	25	–	3	2	–	**67**	81	57	50	35	58
"Lost" cases returned ..	4	1	–	–	–	–	**5**	3	8	9	3	9
	1,456	1,487	296	37	120	35	**3,431**	3,812	3,784	3,799	3,711	3,853
New Cases ..	152	86	26	6	12	6	**288**	345	362	329	386	428
	1,608	1,573	322	43	132	41	**3,719**	4,157	4,146	4,128	4,097	4,281
Cases written off ..	236	213	59	8	12	8	**536**	798	418	409	357	608
	1,372	1,360	263	35	120	33	**3,183**	3,359	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673
Children becoming adults	+ 6	+ 8	—14	+ 1	-	— 1						
Cases on Register at end of year ..	1,378	1,368	249	36	120	32	**3,183**	3,359	3,728	3,719	3,740	3,673

DETAILS OF CASES WRITTEN OFF:						
Recovered	**292**	406	247	186	161	237
Deaths	**61**	75	63	78	69	89
Transferred to other areas or lost sight of ..	**183**	317	108	145	127	282
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS	**46**	54	39	38	56	77
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION ..	**0·15**	0·17	0·12	0·12	0·18	0·25
EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS:						
No. of contacts examined	**2,896**	3,248	4,501	2,911	2,630	2,172
do. found to be tuberculous ..	**7**	10	33	5	16	30
Percentage do. do.	**·242**	·308	·73	·17	·6	1·4
WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS:						
No. of visits paid to patients' homes	**13,781**	13,605	12,105	13,098	15,236	14,012

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

'Small' Items

Article	From Home Nursing Service					From Chest Clinic				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Air rings ..	516	378	453	351	**311**	25	27	11	1	**3**
Bed pans ..	812	766	947	846	**893**	15	13	8	1	**2**
Back rests ..	343	294	428	448	**458**	36	32	15	4	**4**
Barrier outfits ..	577	609	797	470	**513**	—	—	—	—	—
Cradles ..	83	62	68	87	**74**	1	—	—	—	—
Crutches ..	20	12	22	22	**21**	—	—	—	—	—
Draw sheets ..	123	178	222	210	**234**	—	—	—	—	—
Feeding cups ..	35	31	42	41	**43**	—	—	—	—	—
Incontinent gowns ..	27	21	26	13	**30**	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious outfits	45	28	28	18	**23**	—	—	—	—	—
Mackintosh sheets ..	860	765	947	847	**848**	18	24	8	2	**1**
Midwifery outfits ..	19	35	36	16	**29**	—	—	—	—	—
Sorbo cushions	159	193	323	357	**476**	4	5	5	3	**3**
Syringes 5cc. T.B. ..	506	587	789	427	**478**	—	—	—	—	—
Syringes 2cc. ..	21	15	9	15	**2**	—	—	—	—	—
Syringes others	—	3	13	6	**13**	—	—	—	—	—
Urinals ..	376	350	445	442	**443**	13	13	12	5	**4**
TOTALS ..	4,522	4,327	5,595	4,616	**4,889**	112	114	59	16	**17**

'Large' Items

Article	Issued from									
	Health Services Store					Chest Clinic				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Air beds ..	2	—	1	—	**5**	—	1	—	1	—
Bed tables ..	3	1	2	1	—	2	5	4	—	**1**
Bedsteads ..	40	48	52	43	**44**	30	30	16	8	**7**
Commodes ..	75	101	119	108	**105**	—	2	2	2	**1**
Elbow crutches	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid chairs	108	99	114	96	**97**	8	2	4	3	**1**
Mattresses ..	48	58	66	57	**51**	40	37	24	10	**10**
Spinal carriages	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking aid ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking tripods	—	—	—	3	**1**	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	280	310	357	311	**303**	80	77	50	24	**20**

CONVALESCENCE

More patients were referred this year than last, the relevant figures being 236, as compared with 198; every patient was recommended by the family doctor.

About the same number of patients was sent away as last year, the majority being accepted at the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board Homes at Skegness. A large proportion of the remainder went to the George Woofinden Home at Mablethorpe. Of those going to independent homes the Health Committee helped financially with maintenance for 40 persons, of whom 21 were also helped with fares; the length of stay was two weeks in each case. In 4 cases the whole cost of maintenance was borne by the Health Committee.

Some cases ineligible for help by the Health Committee were referred to voluntary agencies, while others made private arrangements or withdrew their applications.

Two cases were referred by the Co-ordinating Committee for Problem Families. Convalescence for the mother was considered to be an important step in the committee's efforts to raise the family's standard of living. In both cases the mother's health improved as a result of the stay at a convalescent home and some effect—maybe small—was seen in the better handling of the family affairs.

Rather more than half of the patients sent away were over 60 years of age, 5 being 80 or over. Two of the latter group lived alone, one being an active man who had been knocked down by a bus, and the other an old lady who had had a liver infection. Convalescence helped these patients both by improving their fitness and by giving them more confidence.

In 3 cases arrangements were made for husband and wife to convalesce at the same or adjacent convalescent homes.

In several cases where one married partner had had a long illness and the other was exhausted through giving attention, a rest was arranged at a convalescent home for the other, while the sick one was in hospital.

Convalescence arranged 1954 — 1959

Name of Convalescent Home	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Regional Hospital Board Homes						
Sheffield Region:						
Carey House, Skegness	51	53	48	40	47	**54**
Seeley House, Skegness	14	17	24	19	32	**37**
Burley Auxiliary Hospital ..	4	–	–	–	–	–
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:—						
Claremont House, Matlock ..	—	6	7	3	9	**2**
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover .	–	–	1	–	1	**1**
Oxford Region:						
Freeland House	1	–	–	–	–	–
East Anglia Region:						
Suffolk C.H. Felixstowe	2	–	–	–	–	–
Leeds Region:						
Ilkley Conv. Hospital	–	1	–	–	–	–
South East Metropolitan Region:						
Thomas Lye C.H., Brighton ..	3	–	1	1	1	–
Birchington-on-Sea Diabetic C.H. ..	1	–	–	–	–	–
South West Metropolitan Region:						
Walton-on-Thames	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	76	78	81	63	90	**94**
Independent Homes						
Hunstanton C.H.	14	9	9	5	4	**2**
West Hill C.H., Southport	7	5	4	2	1	–
Sheffield Works' Conv. Assn.:						
Claremont House, Matlock ..	1	3	4	5	6	**6**
Stubben Edge Hall, Ashover .	4	1	1	1	2	**2**
Evelyn Devonshire Home, Buxton ..	2	4	–	1	1	**1**
George Woofinden Home, Mablethorpe	2	12	19	22	28	**28**
All Saints', Eastbourne	2	–	–	–	1	–
John Howard C.H., Brighton .	2	–	1	1	–	**1**
St. Joseph's C.H., Bournemouth .	2	–	–	–	–	–
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands ..	4	1	–	–	1	**1**
Charnwood Forest Children's C.H. ..	1	1	–	–	–	**1**
Seabright C.H., St. Anne's	1	1	–	–	–	–
St. Michael's C.H., Clacton	–	1	–	–	–	–
Mental-After-Care Assn. Home, Westgate	–	–	1	–	–	–
Westwood C.H., Blackpool .. .	–	–	–	1	–	–
Friendly Societies' C.H., Herne Bay .	–	–	–	1	–	–
Catherine House, St. Leonards-on-Sea ..	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sundial Rest Home, Hallaton ..	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bolton Hospital Saturday Council, Milne, Southport	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
TOTAL	42	38	39	40	45	**43**

An analysis of the number of convalescents under the type of illness from which they were recovering is shown for the years 1954-1959.

Type of Illness	Numbers sent to Regional Hospital Board Homes						Numbers sent to Independent Homes					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Respiratory ..	16	23	17	23	32	**31**	9	4	6	10	10	**4**
Cardiac ..	6	8	13	9	10	**13**	6	7	11	7	5	**5**
Digestive ..	5	13	14	–	5	**15**	3	3	–	1	2	**1**
Nervous ..	9	3	5	6	6	**2**	5	8	4	6	9	**10**
Urinary ..	1	3	1	3	5	**3**	1	2	1	–	1	–
Reproductive	1	5	3	2	6	**9**	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
Skin ..	4	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Rheumatic ..	5	8	6	10	6	**4**	3	3	3	2	6	**6**
Injury ..	5	1	1	3	5	**4**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility ..	21	4	11	4	6	**4**	11	8	14	13	8	**13**
Endocrine ..	–	1	–	–	–	**1**	1	–	–	–	–	–
Diabetic ..	3	5	2	3	3	**2**	–	–	–	–	1	–
Others ..	–	1	4	–	6	**6**	–	1	–	1	3	**2**

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from a number of talks by medical and other members of the staff, this duty was restricted to the window exhibition and to the display of posters in various parts of the City.

In pursuance of the principle that propaganda essentially needs good timing and a forceful message, the choice of themes for the window and for the subject of the posters was made by a staff committee. This was composed of two medical officers, a senior health visitor, an administrator, a public health inspector, a mental welfare worker and a health education assistant. Six meetings were held at about two monthly intervals when all material from the various publishing bodies was critically examined. Posters for display at certain times and in specific places were agreed, others were approved and registered as suitable for certain occasions and a quantity ordered for stock. Many were discarded as failing to convey simply and unequivocably their intended point, and film strips and films were shown and recommendations made on their suitability—or otherwise—for a variety of purposes.

The standing exhibition at the Welfare Foods Distribution Centre was changed at least monthly; the subjects of display were:

Jan.	Home Safety — "Guard every fire"
Feb.	Clean Air — "Is YOUR responsibility"
Mar.	Clean Air — "Household Goods"
April	Home Safety
May	Clean Air — "Smokeless Fuels"
June	Clean Air — "Let in the Sun"
July	Food Hygiene
Aug.	Holiday Hazards
Sept.	"Kill that FLY"
Oct.	Clean Air — Modern appliances
Nov.	"Wanted — a Handkerchief"
Dec.	Christmas "Good Health"

IMMUNISATION

All forms of inoculations were continued throughout the year and though the greatest emphasis was on poliomyelitis vaccination the results, as shown by the figures in the next few pages, were satisfactory throughout.

The timetable of inoculations advised to parents for their children was:—

Vaccination against smallpox	at 3 months.
Combined immunisation	,, 4, 5 and 6 months: 3 injections.
Vaccination against poliomyelitis	,, 7, 9 and 16 months: 3 injections.
Diphtheria " booster " dose	,, school entry.
B.C.G. vaccination	,, 13 years.

If the B.C.G. vaccination was necessary during the first year, priority was given and the programme adjusted accordingly.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. This was available for all persons born since 1933.

The response from the group 0 to 15 years was satisfactory and at sessions held during the first half of the year the administering of third injections to school children was completed.

Despite, however, encouragement from employers and others and the organisation of sessions at, or near, places of work or in educational establishments, registration, and therefore vaccination, of the 15 to 26 age group was only moderate. Persuasive efforts were made and will be continued from time to time, until the complete vaccination of a high percentage of the numbers of the group has been achieved.

A mistaken belief that the age limit of 26 applied also to expectant mothers seemed responsible for a poor response from them, and even many who registered failed to attend their

appointments for injections. It was evident that registration and the first injection must be so organised that they take place at the same visit.

Of the other eligible groups—hospital staffs and their families—only a small number registered though some may have qualified for, and were recorded in, other groups.

The table shows the number of injections given in 1959 as well as a summary of totals since this form of vaccination commenced.

	Number of Persons Injected								
	0—4 Years	5—14 Years	15—26 Years	Expectant Mothers	G.P's and their Families	Amb. Staff and Families	Hospital Staff	Others	Total
1959									
First ..	5,544	4,097	16,816	2,948	16	—	1,614	1,288	32,323
Second ..	5,591	4,719	18,298	3,026	30	6	1,531	1,158	34,359
Third ..	7,487	31,175	11,366	1,610	40	2	277	460	52,417
1956 — 1959									
Once ..	517	1,847	688	198	—	—	319	196	3,765
Twice ..	5,333	8,057	15,362	2,586	75	42	1,272	967	33,694
Thrice ..	8,488	32,169	11,547	1,630	56	3	277	461	54,631
Est. Population ..	24,800	49,300	49,000	5,643					
% having begun vaccn. ..	57·8	85·3	56·5	52·2					

Smallpox Vaccination. A further increase in the number of children vaccinated in infancy took place. It is noted that though this was, not many years ago, the only form of inoculation, parents now accept it without question, at an earlier period.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATIONS

	Numbers of Persons Vaccinated						
	Age at 31.12.59					By General Practitioners	Under Health Dept. arrangements
	Under 1 yr.	1—4 yrs. incl.	5—14 yrs. incl.	15 yrs. & over	Total		
Primary Vaccination	3,504	206	89	178	3,977	1,143	2,834
Re-Vaccination	—	18	41	300	359	318	41

INFANT VACCINATION

	Primary Vaccinations under 1 year of age	Percentage of births during same period
1952	1,992	39·4
53	2,056	39·4
54	1,971	37·9
55	1,143	23·2
56	1,537	29·8
57	2,229	45·4
58	3,456	65·3
59	**3,504**	**64·8**

B.C.G. Vaccination. Proposals for extension of B.C.G. vaccination to young persons over 13 years of age and still attending schools and colleges were agreed in the autumn by the Health Committee prior to submission to the Ministry of Health. As the acceptance rate for school leavers in the thirteenth year has been over 70%, it is not anticipated that large numbers of additional groups will require it.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Schools visited	38	54	54	53	47	**57**
No. of 13 year olds ..	3,289	3,850	4,641	5,605	4,369	**5,660**
,, acceptances ..	2,599*	2,867	3,271	4,160	2,949	**3,775**
,, refusals	631	946	1,235	1,327	1,340	**1,732**
,, others	59	37	135	118	80	**153**
No. tested	2,516	2,769	3,261	4,138	2,741	**3,574**
negative reactors vaccinated	1,884	2,148	2,502	3,333	2,274	**3,069**
positive reactors ..	557†	589	698	700	399	**418**
Post vaccination tests:						
At eight weeks:						
No. tested	803	1,686	2,105	614	—	—
Positive reactors ..	721	1,610	1,994	587	—	—
Negative ,, ..	39	8	3	—	—	—
Inspection only ..	—	—	—	2,130	2,198	**2,823**
At one year:						
No. tested	—	1,595	2,052	2,221	2,348	**2,035**
Positive reactors ..	—	1,376	1,940	2,075	2,200	**1,830**
Negative ,, ..	—	139	33	11	5	**42**
Absent from reading ..	—	80	79	135	143	**163**
No. revaccinated ..	—	30	10	2	5	**40**
At two years:						
No. tested	—	—	477	1,009	935	**1,348**
Positive reactors ..	—	—	433	944	837	**1,225**
Negative ,, ..	—	—	19	1	3	**7**
Absent from reading ..	—	—	25	11	95	**116**
No. revaccinated ..	—	—	12	—	3	**7**
Complications	1	—	1	1	—	—

* Average % of acceptances 1954–1959 was 70·5%.

† Average % of positive reactions 1954–1959 was 17·0%.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. This is more a report of figures than of words but the tables indicate a satisfactory state.

ANALYSIS OF IMMUNISATIONS

Numbers carried out

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections	
	Pre-school children	School children	Under Health Dept. arrange-ments	*By General Practi-tioners	Under Health Dept. arrange-ments	*By General Practi-tioners
1951 ..	3,907	860	4,026	741	3,267	80
52 ..	3,686	1,206	4,102	790	4,871	142
53 ..	3,609	779	3,182	1,206	3,418	143
54 ..	3,436	753	2,525	1,664	3,161	227
55 ..	4,390	1,001	3,723	1,668	3,540	218
56 ..	3,125	787	2,586	1,326	2,628	159
57 ..	3,487	345	2,589	1,243	1,266	143
58 ..	3,595	939	3,423	1,111	6,154	160
59 ..	**3,704**	**662**	**3,186**	**1,180**	**3,142**	**113**

* Those cases for which a record card was sent to the Health Department.

Progressive totals of children fully immunised at 31st December

	0—4 years		5—15 years		0—15 years	
	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1951 .	15,513	55	36,203	84	51,716	73
52 ..	14,562	52	38,593	90	53,155	75
53 ..	14,198	53	39,752	86	53,950	74
54 ..	13,761	53	40,731	87	54,492	75
55 ..	14,481	57	42,063	88	56,544	77
56 ..	14,133	57	42,980	88	57,113	78
57 ..	14,253	59	42,832	87	57,085	78
58 ..	14,725	60	42,840	87	57,565	78
59 ..	**16,862**	**68**	**40,658**	**82**	**57,520**	**78**

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED ANNUALLY 1951 — 1959

AGE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total no. of children immunised	Percentage of child population immunised since 1945
Under 1 year	321	395	514	649	3,356	2,514	2,950	3,028	**3,070**		Estimated population
1 Year + ...	2,900	2,715	2,548	2,321	688	388	348	401	**439**		
2 Years + ...	470	344	323	227	169	90	72	85	**85**	0 — 4 years	0 — 4 years
3 Years + ...	113	128	126	78	101	74	60	46	**40**	16,862	= 24,800
4 Years + ...	103	104	61	82	76	99	60	50	**40**		Percentage immunised
											= 68
5 Years + ...	279	283	224	285	330	318	101	252	**161**		
6 Years + ...	205	220	232	257	275	86	46	233	**162**		Estimated population
7 Years + ...	68	79	99	128	161	47	36	123	**101**		5 — 14 years
8 Years + ...	38	106	63	66	106	21	37	101	**69**	5—14 years	= 49,300
9 Years + ...	22	131	71	30	31	17	37	96	**63**	40,658	
10 Years + ...	26	138	61	22	29	17	47	8	**67**		Percentage immunised
11 Years + ...	15	103	61	16	31	54	21	21	**46**		= 82
12 Years + ...	77	36	3	8	11	68	—	5	**16**		
13 Years + ...	59	40	1	6	7	57	9	—	**5**		
14 Years + ...	45	30	1	11	14	62	8	4	**2**		
15 Years + ...	26	28	—	3	6	—	—	—	—		
Total	4,767	4,892	4,388	4,189	5,391	3,912	3,832	4,513	**4,366**		

COMBINED IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH

A small increase in number can be reported, but no change in the arrangements was made.

Combined Immunisation	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
By General Practitioners	1,566	1,294	1,224	1,099	**1,174**
By Health Dept. Medical Officers ..	2,018	1,769	2,214	2,466	**2,503**
TOTAL .. .	3,584	3,063	3,438	3,565	**3,677**

Vaccination against Yellow Fever. The production of vaccine in dried form was announced in June, thus enabling stocks to be held at any point. This eliminates special storage and the need for those about to travel having to go for injections in special centres at specified times.

Consequently, proposals for the establishment of a service here were made to the Ministry of Health.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Though the volume of work was maintained there were decreases in the numbers of total visits, of new patients and in the number of patients continuing to be nursed from month to month. Against this, the number of seriously ill patients was larger, explained by the fact that they were discharged from hospital earlier than formerly. Many needed as much as an hour's attention daily.

Apart from other factors some reduction in the number of visits in a well established nursing service is not surprising in that the experienced nurse does a good deal of teaching in the home, and in the course of time this shows itself in the added ability of patients and their relatives to do certain things for themselves.

The number of patients, usually chronically ill or disabled, living in adverse conditions was few but nevertheless it was necessary to spend a good deal of time before nursing could be satisfactorily carried out. Ultimately the cases were very rewarding and when the domestic conditions had been improved it was found that willing neighbours would come forward and offer their help.

There was a small increase in the number of visits paid after 6 p.m. and on occasions it was necessary for some nurses, after doing their daily duties, to do extra visits when the number of evening calls averaged more than 16.

Staff. There were 11 resignations, eight of nursing sisters and 3 of students, while new appointments numbered 10, including eight students. One of the resignations was that of an assistant superintendent. This occurred in March and the vacancy has not yet been filled. Otherwise resignations were of nursing sisters who being married and having been in the service for several years found that they were unable to continue both nursing and domestic responsibilities.

Sick Leave. Apart from one absence of over six months, sick leave was considerably less than usual. Several factors contributed: there were fewer staff changes, the weather was good and there was an absence of epidemics.

Compassionate Leave. Although many of the sisters are mothers of pre-school and school children, leave was rarely requested because of them—only one period of 27 days was necessary for one sister for the care of her child.

Transport. Car allowances were paid to four administrators and 32 nurses, including 7 male nurses; three cars were purchased through the Car Purchase Scheme.

Autocycles. After a number of years' continued use it was found that repair bills were both high and repeated and a beginning was made with a replacement of the fleet of machines. Although the type of machine, a scooter, will be the same the make is being changed.

Houses and Flats. The Corporation rents the following premises to members of the nursing staff:—

Houses — Two furnished, thirteen unfurnished.
Flats — Three furnished, two unfurnished.

Telephones. Changes of staff and, therefore, changes of addresses resulted in some nurses being without a telephone at home. This meant that at the end of the year despite the installation of five instruments there was a total of 47 as against 50 in 1958.

Training. Successes in the examination for the Queen's Roll numbered thirteen; eleven state registered student nurses are in the course of training.

Students from City Hospital. Fifteen second year student nurses made visits to patients' homes in company with nursing sisters.

Refresher Courses. An assistant superintendent and a nursing sister attended a course of one week's duration at Nutford House, and another assistant superintendent attended a special new course at the British Red Cross Society's Training Centre, Barnett Hill, near Guildford; ward sisters and other senior hospital staff also attended.

Two nurses attended a course at the University of Durham for one week and a similar course was attended by two other nurses—one a male nurse—at the University of North Staffordshire at Keele.

Nine members of the staff including two administrative officers attended a one day course of Health Education held in Nottingham in October.

Visitors. The Education Officer of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, Miss A. Black, paid a three day visit while Miss J. Brudenell, one of the Institute's official visitors made inspections over a period of three weeks.

Royal Review of District Nurses. The Assistant Superintendent and twelve nursing sisters were privileged to represent the City's services on the memorable occasion of the review of district nurses at the centenary celebration in Buckingham Palace grounds by H.M. the Queen Mother, Patron of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The review was followed by a service of dedication held in Westminster Abbey.

Comparative index of work over 7 years

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Register 1st January ..	1,116	1,226	1,345	1,492	1,568	1,726	**1,617**
New patients ..	5,499	5,860	6,340	5,927	5,758	5,359	**5,115**
Total visited ..	6,615	7,086	7,685	7,419	7,326	7,085	**6,732**
Register 31st Dec.	1,226	1,345	1,492	1,568	1,726	1,617	**1,621**
Total nursing visits	200,242	217,033	229,882	240,133	246,292	234,274	**222,898**
,, supervisory visits ..	2,018	1,951	1,772	3,085	2,581	2,247	**2,341**
Case load—visits per month per nurse ..	303	329	314	317	317	300	**278**

Type of Illness	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Circulatory and Cardiac ..	747	952	1,087	1,181	1,368	1,426	**1,340**
Respiratory ..	1,402	1,474	1,687	1,384	1,445	1,279	**830**
Digestive ..	971	916	1,071	1,042	976	991	**1,117**
Urinary ..	196	186	178	198	194	173	**177**
Reproductive ..	203	267	276	285	298	228	**254**
Nervous and Cerebral ..	593	688	758	937	942	963	**900**
Carcinoma ..	375	465	417	397	447	426	**473**
Diabetic ..	255	258	243	278	297	309	**283**
Ulcer of Leg ..	155	158	166	138	135	125	**104**
Tuberculosis ..	554	493	371	326	291	211	**175**
Burns, Scalds, Injury, etc. ..	250	480	626	486	256	453	**718**
Due to senility ..	690	589	603	461	456	350	**133**
Infectious Fevers	41	15	34	14	19	9	**20**
Rheumatism, Arthritis ..	183	145	168	292	202	142	**208**
TOTALS ..	6,615	7,086	7,685	7,419	7,326	7,085	**6,732**

Age groups of Patients	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
5 years and under	2·75%	2·1%	2·2%	3·3%	2·5%	1·5%	**1·7%**
6 — 16 years ..	2·5%	2·2%	1·7%	2·9%	2·5%	1·9%	**1·9%**
17 — 45 years ..	13·25%	12·7%	11·9%	18·6%	18·7%	14·3%	**16·1%**
46 — 60 years ..	20·5%	21·4%	21·3%	24·2%	25·2%	27·1%	**26·0%**
Over 60 years ..	61·0%	61·6%	62·9%	51·0%	54·1%	55·2%	**54·3%**

HOME NURSING SERVICE

RECORD OF PATIENTS NURSED DURING YEAR

Month	No. patients carr. fwd.	New patients	Total patients nursed	Total visits	Patients taken off register: Convalescent	Hospital	Died	Completed	Discontinued	Other causes	Total patients taken off	Patients remaining on Register	Circulatory and Cardiac: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Respiratory: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Digestive: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Urinary: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Reproductive: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits
Jan. ..	1,617	540	2,157	20,191	157	92	96	101	2	13	461	1,696	97	64	530	3,990	114	127	64	1,512	94	99	75	1,075	15	16	16	274	20	21	84	401
Feb. ..	1,696	494	2,190	18,895	171	96	93	118	3	10	491	1,699	79	57	536	3,857	140	163	92	1,897	92	79	91	917	11	11	20	203	15	14	87	328
March	1,699	478	2,177	20,907	186	95	87	117	3	12	500	1,677	81	53	521	4,204	124	166	108	2,143	79	46	108	931	16	24	13	327	14	14	91	425
April ..	1,677	420	2,097	18,187	172	84	68	126	2	13	465	1,632	71	45	505	3,698	43	82	90	1,196	86	94	67	812	18	16	21	276	13	18	96	310
May ..	1,632	374	2,006	18,324	133	96	42	107	1	9	388	1,618	62	30	503	3,492	37	46	86	1,046	88	58	92	816	11	11	20	259	24	22	97	401
June ..	1,618	422	2,040	17,998	155	89	71	118	3	10	446	1,594	70	33	493	3,531	51	56	74	1,015	91	77	90	887	9	13	21	228	19	24	90	421
July ..	1,594	360	1,954	17,444	146	75	54	107	3	9	394	1,560	48	34	473	3,360	29	43	68	877	73	84	51	824	14	16	20	304	14	13	94	267
Aug. ..	1,560	370	1,930	17,301	134	60	48	108	4	11	365	1,565	67	24	487	3,394	33	41	60	659	72	54	89	775	11	9	25	402	10	8	92	296
Sept. ..	1,565	372	1,937	17,801	109	84	64	110	1	8	376	1,561	62	35	486	3,319	27	27	55	586	80	75	78	969	21	21	25	430	8	7	84	290
Oct. ..	1,561	406	1,967	18,603	131	86	49	101	1	3	371	1,596	59	42	470	3,638	36	37	62	703	88	90	60	987	15	16	23	370	17	15	93	329
Nov. ..	1,596	438	2,034	18,186	128	91	69	122	4	7	421	1,613	66	47	464	3,155	61	62	57	825	106	110	60	947	8	9	20	286	7	11	81	275
Dec. ..	1,613	441	2,054	19,061	138	85	63	130	4	13	433	1,621	81	46	479	3,584	58	59	71	973	88	81	82	939	11	10	16	216	8	7	80	267
Totals	—	—	—	*222,898	1,760	1,033	804	1,365	31	118	5,111	—	843	—	—	43,222	753	—	—	13,432	1,037	—	—	10,879	160	—	—	3,575	169	—	—	4,010
Nos. of Patients Nursed													1,340				830				1,117				177				254			

Month	Nervous and Cerebral: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Carcinoma: NP	Acute PN	Chronic PN	Visits	Diabetic: NP	Acute and Chronic PN	Visits	Surgical: PN	Visits	Ulcer of Leg: Chronic NP	Chronic PN	Visits	Other Conditions: Acute and Chronic NP	Acute and Chronic PN	Visits	Tuberculosis: Surgical NP	Surgical PN	Visits	General NP	General PN	Visits	Resp. NP	Resp. PN	Visits	Streptomycin NP	Streptomycin PN	Visits	Injections	No. confined to bed
Jan. ..	62	56	294	3,511	44	40	77	1,607	13	166	3,701	74	787	8	51	623	56	319	2,708	2	4	12	1	4	43	14	50	734	17	56	777	885	873
Feb. ..	44	47	299	3,254	37	20	91	1,339	7	155	3,229	96	1,066	3	51	563	55	325	2,648	–	2	4	–	3	42	11	47	614	9	41	602	876	797
March	31	34	297	3,469	28	29	72	1,284	16	167	3,650	59	643	5	49	609	74	336	3,100	1	3	12	–	–	–	9	46	692	9	43	649	1,165	821
April ..	52	48	285	3,140	36	31	74	1,122	8	166	3,474	101	1,093	4	50	583	78	356	2,893	1	4	41	–	8	106	10	41	506	9	43	581	1,072	704
May ..	51	43	301	3,326	28	18	86	1,435	9	160	3,447	86	978	3	48	558	50	335	2,927	1	3	47	2	3	26	8	44	502	8	42	513	765	576
June ..	45	34	313	3,520	34	28	81	1,118	13	155	3,290	70	894	5	46	507	78	368	2,892	1	2	46	1	2	16	5	40	496	4	35	474	835	603
July ..	48	32	305	3,155	33	36	76	1,416	11	150	3,186	99	1,111	3	43	583	78	370	2,926	–	6	59	–	3	51	9	37	436	8	38	471	902	520
Aug. ..	63	40	298	3,361	26	5	95	1,377	11	152	3,139	48	603	3	39	475	61	359	2,796	–	1	13	–	–	–	13	52	614	12	50	603	547	513
Sept. ..	46	26	320	3,625	32	18	83	1,436	5	137	3,024	44	580	10	51	625	72	354	2,868	1	2	19	–	–	–	8	53	610	9	48	600	608	637
Oct. ..	55	51	301	3,674	36	19	92	1,477	14	148	3,246	71	989	4	46	628	72	350	2,948	–	2	17	–	2	16	10	48	570	11	46	555	678	677
Nov. ..	60	49	326	3,741	33	30	92	1,716	14	153	3,095	61	725	5	45	552	66	359	2,792	–	–	–	–	1	26	12	58	726	10	55	720	860	672
Dec. ..	55	47	327	3,670	33	24	95	1,530	9	151	3,235	71	902	8	45	598	76	370	3,197	1	2	13	2	4	86	11	58	713	13	59	781	657	699
Totals	612	—	—	41,446	400	—	—	16,857	130	—	39,716	—	*10,371	61	—	6,904	816	—	34,695	8	—	283	6	—	412	120	—	7,213	119	—	*7,326	*9,850	—
Nos. of Patients Nursed	900				473				283			—		104			1,079			10			9			156							

Grand Total of Patients Nursed : 6,732

*Includes 254 visits to inspect nursing equipment on loan.

N.P.—New Patients. P.N.—Patients Nursed.

*Classified in other Columns—Not included in Totals.

Month	Total Rainfall	Mean Rainfall	Mean Rainfall, 1921–1950	Total Sunshine	Mean Sunshine	Mean Temperature	Mean Relative Humidity	Total Evaporation	Prevailing Wind Direction
	in.	in.	in.	hours	hours	°F.	%	in.	
Jan.	1,817	5·67	2·47	2,040	6·6	66	72	3·14	S.W.
Feb.	1,699	1·04	2·19	1,963	7·0	67	69	3·97	S.W.
Mar.	1,809	1·58	2·17	2,402	7·7	68	67	5·03	S.W.
April	1,877	1·52	2·09	2,142	7·1	70	68	4·66	S.W.
May	1,823	1·78	2·06	2,322	7·5	72	67	5·03	S.W.
June	2,021	1·22	2·06	2,260	7·5	74	68	4·66	S.W.
July	1,994	1·94	2·04	2,232	7·2	75	69	4·66	S.W.
Aug.	1,929	1·70	2·04	2,201	7·1	75	69	4·66	S.W.
Sept.	1,905	1·76	2·03	2,160	7·2	74	70	4·66	S.W.
Oct.	1,861	1·66	2·02	2,201	7·1	72	70	4·66	S.W.
Nov.	1,878	1·67	2·02	2,160	7·2	70	71	4·66	S.W.
Dec.	1,911	1·61	2·04	2,201	7·1	67	72	4·66	S.W.
Total	—	—	25·00	26,129	86·2	71	70	54·63	S.W.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Although 1959, the fifteenth year since the Service was inaugurated, did not differ noticeably from the preceding two or three years, the pattern differed very materially from that of the early days. Then the amount of help to individual cases was proportionately greater while the number of householders benefiting was relatively and actually smaller. In 1959 there was a large number of applicants and although there was a waiting list, a considerable number of householders, mainly elderly citizens benefited, but only to a small extent weekly—as shown below. The table does not include 180 cases helped to an extent greater than 24 hours weekly.

Average hours worked weekly

Hours	*No. of cases*
Up to 4	1,181
5 to 9	1,395
10 to 14	242
15 to 19	64
20 to 24	43

Of the 99 persons who had a helper to the extent of 15-24 hours weekly, 89 were old and bed-fast persons living alone.

There was an increase of 100 in the number of applications received as also in the number of cases assisted, the increase being mostly composed of the aged and, in the aggregate, numbering some 300 persons. There was a noticeable increase in the number of direct requests from general practitioners and from hospital almoners.

The largest number of calls, as previously, came from the aged, many of whom, as the years progressed, became less able to carry out the simplest domestic duties, or to attend to their personal requirements. Especially was this so during the winter where household amenities by their absence created difficulties: where,

for instance, the cooking arrangements were absent and reliance had to be placed on a small fire or restricted to a gas ring, or where the lavatory was situated out of doors.

Deterioration was marked in these cases, good habits were forgotten entirely and in some cases a degree of incontinence was present.

It was thought that a daily help for only a short period was the solution and indeed it was, but not daily help from a public service. Somehow means must be found for the making of a short daily visit which is cheering and which is also practical in value, e.g. getting in coals, etc., etc.

Nutrition as has been previously recorded usually hovers at the level of bread and margarine and tea taken at irregular times.

Essential articles of bedding and clothing were obtained from the W.V.S. or National Assistance Board and improved morale where they were received, as well as giving the person the sense of being cared for.

Maternity Cases. There was an increase in the number of requests received, especially from general practitioners, for expectant mothers who already had large families.

Tuberculosis Cases. The amount of help required varied considerably. It was noted that, as during the past three or four years, a helper was attending for shorter periods in the homes of persons returning home after treatment in a chest hospital.

Night Help. A number of requests was received but it was impossible to send assistance. Requests were spasmodic and helpers who were prepared to do this type of work found the employment too 'casual'. Would a retaining fee be an inducement?

Mental Illness. This applies to those whose condition is of a relatively mild character. With the present day emphasis on mental health it was not surprising that there was an increase in the number of requests of this type. In the nature of things the lot of the helper was often difficult. Some of the cases were the outcome of loneliness especially following the bereavement of one's sole companion.

Waiting List. Chiefly due to the high number of cases carried forward at the beginning of the year and no further available help, the waiting list remained consistently high—actually the highest at any time since the commencement of the service. Every helper worked the maximum number of hours, some undertaking eight cases per week. Pressure was such that if a helper fell sick the names of the householders she was helping had to be replaced on the waiting list.

Administration and Staff. The appointment of a full-time clerk to the Eastern District Office resulted in a decided improvement of office routine, and enabled the district organiser and caseworkers to have additional visiting time.

One district organiser and 3 caseworkers resigned during the year. The organiser and one caseworker resigned for domestic reasons while two caseworkers were successful in obtaining more senior appointments in related services.

Finance. The introduction of the new assessment scale resulted in many full and part cost cases becoming "no charge", thus causing a reduction in the estimated income for the year.

A sum approaching £700 was recovered from persons failing to disclose capital resources. The cases were all of very old persons who lived alone. Details are given over-leaf :—

(1) A man who repeatedly declared that he had no capital was found to have £6,000 hidden in a biscuit tin after his death.

Full payment of £165 was recovered.

(2) A woman in deplorable circumstances refused to purchase clothing and food other than fish for her cats. She had saved and hidden over £400 in pound notes which were found after death.

Full payment of £14. 3s. 8d. was recovered.

(3) A woman declared that she had no capital or income, but after death, enquiries showed that she had both income and capital.

Full payment of £200. 13s. 4d. was recovered.

(4) A woman had invested £800 in war stock following the death of her husband some years previously. This was not disclosed until she applied for National Assistance, up to when she had existed on an income of £2. 11s. 0d. made up of a small annuity and two small charity allowances.

A payment of £274. 1s. 8d. was recovered but was only part payment. It is not without significance that the sale of her war stock realised only £540. 0s. 0d.

No. of Helpers at 31st December							
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Full-time	173	170	224	132	182	136	**136**
Part-time	135	284	226	295	333	327	**325**
Casual	158	30	10	15	6	8	**12**
Total ..	466	484	460	442	521	471	**473**
Hours worked							
Weekly average ..	10,947	11,544	11,655	11,333	10,933	12,057	**12,226**
Result of Applications							
Help supplied.. ..	1,107	1,296	1,309	1,385	1,189	1,305	**1,405**
Awaiting help ..	173	218	132	69	24	42	**43**
Advance maternity bookings	38	38	50	42	42	39	**48**
Not qualifying ..	174	151	137	25	19	22	**36**
Cancelled or arranged own help	337	393	438	662	537	512	**487**
Total ..	1,829	2,096	2,066	2,183	1,811	1,920	**2,019**

Analysis of Cases Assisted and Payments made:

	Full cost	Part cost	Nil	Total
Old Age Pensioners:				
Chronic illness	226	213	1,987	2,426
Acute illness	25	14	66	105
Others:				
Chronic illness	24	33	119	176
Blind	3	5	37	45
Acute illness	93	18	36	147
Maternity	93	76	2	171
Tuberculosis	3	4	19	26
Social cases	4	1	4	9
Night cases	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	471	364	2,270	3,105*

* Includes 1,700 cases carried forward to 1959.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME SINCE INCEPTION

Financial year	Expenditure	Income
	£	£
1944/5	50	15
45/6	1,343	725
46/7	2,647	1,408
47/8	5,363	2,603
48/9	10,591	3,639
49/50	17,672	4,621
50/1	27,191	3,369
51/2	46,966	4,359
52/3	78,342	5,249
53/4	93,423	5,445
54/5	99,347	5,895
55/6	106,444	6,818
56/7	115,174	8,369
57/8	120,204	8,184
58/9	133,328	9,391
***59/60**	**135,757**	**8,664**

* Approximate actual

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The year brought the highest number of calls yet made upon the service and only with difficulty was the increased work dealt with. There was a further rise in the cases reported for admission to hospital with consequently an increase in the number of investigations, the time spent in the actual conveyance of persons to hospital and ultimately in the amount of after-care.

Difficulty was still experienced in finding employment for those with handicap following mental illness and for all—excepting the highest—grades of mental defectives. As a result routine home visiting suffered because wider enquiries were necessary to find suitable placements and consumed much time.

Over a ten year period, the number of cases referred for admission to hospital more than doubled and the after-care caseload showed a similar increase; the number of mental defectives under supervision remained steady. Whilst ripening experience and improved casework technique enabled the mental welfare officers to deal with more cases than was possible in the early days, it was apparent during this year that to maintain the service it may be necessary to consider increasing the establishment. Over the years, increased mobility through the use of cars for three of the six mental welfare officers, and by Mapperley Hospital for two of their workers, made it possible to deal with the increasing numbers.

Mental Illness. As against 1,161 patients in 1958, 1,192 were reported during 1959. Over the past decade the increase from 540 in 1949 equals 120%.

Actual admissions to hospital numbered 650, and in 297 cases compulsory action under the Lunacy Act, Sect. 20 was necessary. Nevertheless bearing in mind that most of the cases

reported were usually those of sudden breakdown or, alternatively, chronic cases where persuasion had failed, it is noteworthy that ultimately 341 took advantage of the informal procedure which throughout the year was available at the mental hospital.

Without comment it is recorded that while in 1958 the increase in the number of persons reported as in need of hospital care appeared to be explained by a higher number of aged people, in 1959, though the total figures were not noticeably different, there was some increase in the number of persons under 65 years of age. There were reported more persons whose social conditions did not justify compulsory admission and who were unwilling to accept treatment.

Community Care. This was the heaviest section of the service and additions to the register outnumbered deletions.

Resettlement in industry and unsatisfactory living accommodation were the principal problems to be solved and whilst accommodation remained as difficult as previously, the finding of suitable work seemed even more difficult. The shortage of labouring and other unskilled occupations was acute.

On the 1st January there were 977 cases the subject of after-care and by July the total was 1,046. This was a large number for the amount of attention thought desirable and the number of routine visits had to be curtailed. The increase in the total caseload interfered with the main preventive work which the service is designed to undertake, although the increasing skill and experience of the mental welfare officers backed by the Mental Out-Patient Service, avoided admission to hospital. This important aspect of the work based as it is on preventive principles is one which must develop; a logical and economical measure now given more impetus by the Mental Health Act.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Admissions to Institutions. Work in this field continued to be hampered by the shortage of institutional accommodation. While 63 beds were obtained during 1958 as new wards at Balderton Hospital were opened, only 26 permanent beds became available during 1959. At the year end the waiting list for places in institutions was 76, of whom 30 were juvenile, many being urgent cases. In those cases where permanent accommodation was required but not obtained, difficulty was experienced by the Mental Welfare Officers in maintaining a friendly relationship with the families of defectives. The relatives, not understanding the respective responsibilities of the Local Health Authorities and Regional Hospital Boards, displayed resentment at the failure to obtain substantial relief from their burden.

Short term care designed for the relief of family crises was freely used but only a percentage of the cases were those for whom this provision was intended. There were 65 admissions to 9 Mental Deficiency Hospitals of cases for 3-8 weeks care, though in most of the cases the measure was only palliative and in a number of cases the same child had to be admitted more than once during the course of the year. This was a procedure of doubtful benefit in that, not infrequently, the burden was worse on the defective's return home, and for this reason several mothers refused offers of further short term care.

Supervision of Mental Defectives. On the 1st January the total number of defectives under guardianship and supervision numbered 877; in December it was 865.

Regular home visiting, the basis of this work was, as already recorded, curtailed because of other calls on the energies of the Mental Welfare Officers, nevertheless priorities were devised and time made available for cases requiring close attention. The

sympathetic visits by mental welfare officers, so important to those parents most ably caring for their handicapped children, suffered under the general pressure.

With the adult defectives the accent was on the finding of suitable employment. Increase in mechanisation naturally leaves fewer manual processes and as a consequence some defectives who had worked satisfactorily for some time, were discharged.

Much of this endorses the intention of the Mental Health Act that sheltered workshops should be provided for those whom industry cannot absorb. Experiments at the City Occupation Centre—and elsewhere—have proved that provided guidance and supervision is given by suitable staff the standard of achievement and production can be encouraging. It is, to an extent, a reversal of the normal process by taking industry to the defective.

City Occupation Centre. In January there were 171 names on the register and at the year end there were 176. A recurrent difficulty common to all occupation centres was experienced—the absence of a general " school leaving ". The adult department remained full. Promotion from the intermediate department was slow while the development of children made it impossible to retain them in the junior department.

The solution appeared to be more adult accommodation but not in the form of a simple enlargement of the adult male department. An entirely new department where industrial processes could be taught would be required and where, in time, a number of workers would acquire the moderate skill which would make them suitable for transfer to a sheltered workshop. Not only would this give a double outlet to the intermediate

department but by providing regular transfers from the junior to the intermediate departments would create vacancies for juvenile cases on ascertainment.

A beginning with the teaching of industrial processes was embarked upon by the purchase of a machine for the manufacture of chain link fencing. Production began, and whilst output was small, there were encouraging signs that those engaged would in time reach a useful level.

Concrete posts are also to be made and at first will be used for replacing the present board fence round the centre. When this is completed the product may have reached a standard where it can be offered commercially.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REPORTED AS MENTALLY ILL

	Under 65 years		Over 65 years		Totals										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	**1959**	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Reported by:															
Police	67	75	13	18	**173**	102	92	125	118	148	141	105	112	132	192
General Hospitals ..	66	66	5	17	**154**	135	90	112	90	107	157	151	157	121	158
Medical practitioners ..	103	144	68	153	**468**	156	254	277	283	331	343	388	386	341	399
Relatives	45	85	17	32	**179**	63	74	91	187	118	159	139	176	181	196
Others	63	72	30	53	**218**	84	76	89	69	95	113	138	153	174	216
Total	344	442	133	273	**1,192**	540	586	694	747	799	913	921	984	949	1,161
Disposal:—															
Admitted to hospital:—															
Under Section 16 ..	1	1	—	—	**2**	—	—	6	3	2	5	—	1	—	—
,, ,, 20 ..	103	152	13	29	**297**	165	133	216	237	242	271	262	284	268	333
As a voluntary patient ..	3	6	—	1	**10**	224	223	173	221	235	223	211	136	168	125
Others	90	92	53	106	**341**	—	—	—	—	—	1	69	138	104	188
	197	251	66	136	**650**	389	356	395	461	479	500	542	559	540	646
For community care ..	15	28	24	64	**131**	61	96	118	110	58	51	49	58	121	177
Not accepted	132	163	43	73	**411**	90	134	181	176	262	362	330	367	288	338
Total	344	442	133	273	**1,192**	540	586	694	747	799	913	921	984	949	1,161

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938

NEW CASES REPORTED	M.	F.	Totals				
			1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Subject to be dealt with—							
Reported by Local Education Authority:							
Sect. 57(3) Education Act, 1944	16	20	**36**	21	36	32	25
,, 57(5) ,, ,, ,,	5	3	**8**	6	11	20	21
Reported by other sources ..	2	5	**7**	13	11	16	11
Not at present subject to be dealt with—							
Cases for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable ..	9	10	**19**	15	8	17	19
	32	38	**70**	55	66	85	76
Disposal of Cases—							
Admitted to Institution ..	1	4	**5**	9	3	8	1
Place of Safety	–	–	**–**	–	1	1	–
Placed under Statutory supervision	22	24	**46**	31	54	59	56
Placed under Voluntary supervision	9	10	**19**	15	8	17	19
	32	38	**70**	55	66	85	76
CASES ASCERTAINED PRIOR TO 1959 WHO DURING THE YEAR WERE							
Admitted to institution ..	15	6	**21**	59	39	15	17
Placed under guardianship ..	1	–	**1**	–	–	1	1
	48	44	**92**	114	105	101	94
CASES TRANSFERRED DURING THE YEAR:							
From guardianship to institution	–	–	**–**	5	6	4	1
TOTAL OF ASCERTAINED CASES:							
In institutions	285	244	**529**	531	481	460	453
Under guardianship	6	3	**9**	11	29	35	42
,, Statutory supervision ..	320	258	**578**	562	570	564	517
,, Voluntary supervision ..	159	119	**278**	304	288	289	321
In " Places of Safety " ..	–	–	**–**	–	13	5	4
	770	624	**1,394**	1,408	1,381	1,353	1,337

CITY OCCUPATION CENTRE

Analysis of defectives on the register on 31st December

Age Groups	Intelligence Quotients						Totals	Classification		
	Below 30	30 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 70	71 to 80	Not tested		Feeble-minded	Imbecile	Idiot
FEMALES :										
Under 7 years ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	3	—
7 to 11 ,, ..	5	2	5	2	—	—	14	—	14	—
12 to 15 ,, ..	7	3	7	10	—	—	27	13	11	3
16 to 20 ,, ..	—	4	8	4	—	—	16	7	8	1
21 to 39 ,, ..	—	3	6	1	—	1	11	6	5	—
40 years and over ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
	12	12	30	17	—	3	74	28	42	4
MALES :										
Under 7 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
7 to 11 ,, ..	—	9	8	2	—	8	27	5	21	1
12 to 15 ,, ..	—	3	3	7	—	7	20	3	13	4
16 to 20 ,, ..	4	10	6	6	1	3	30	8	17	5
21 to 39 ,, ..	7	3	5	6	1	—	22	8	13	1
40 years and over ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	12	26	22	21	2	19	102	24	67	11

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Foreword. I have pleasure in acknowledging the report of Mr. Ben England, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T., the General Manager, on the twelfth year of the Nottingham City Ambulance Service, and also his ready co-operation at all times.

Salaried Staff. The establishment of salaried staff consists now of an Ambulance Officer, a Deputy Ambulance Officer, a Radio Officer, six male Control Room Officers, a female Control Room Assistant, and two shorthand typists.

The year has been marked by several changes in the salaried staff.

In May the Staff Officer, Civil Defence (Mr. H. Down), resigned to take up the post of Ambulance Officer at Rochdale. He was succeeded at the end of June by Mr. H. Brown, who was previously personal assistant to the Ambulance Officer for the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council.

Mr. Brown resigned on 30th November 1959 to enter commercial employment in Kingston-upon-Hull.

In September an extra member of the Control Room staff was appointed in order that a relief should be available for holidays and sickness, and the opportunity was taken of introducing a female officer. She was appointed as Control Room Assistant and performs daytime duties only, on the switchboard. This has brought about certain improvements in the service given, as the presence in the Control of an officer who is able to maintain daily continuity has proved to have advantages. The male Control Room Officers continue to do shift duties, the very nature of which precluded their being aware of the changes in

operational details except by constant checking of records. The male Control Room Officers in turn now perform a week of relief duties.

Finally, on 31st October, Mr. A. K. Hicks resigned to become County Ambulance Officer for Warwickshire. Mr. Hicks had been City Ambulance Officer for 11½ years, having joined the Corporation's staff shortly before the Nottingham City Ambulance Service came into being on 5th July 1948.

Mr. Hicks was succeeded by Mr. C. G. Dewen, who had been the Deputy Ambulance Officer since 1956.

The post of Deputy Ambulance Officer and that of Staff Officer, Civil Defence, were unoccupied at the close of 1959.

Employees. The position remains as last year: 1 senior leading driver, 6 male leading drivers, 51 male driver-attendants, and 12 female driver-attendants, making a total of 70 employees.

It is necessary to stagger the number of employees on duty during the day and night. The following table shows the availability of employees during a normal working day.

Period of Day	Mid-night till 7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m. till 8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m. till 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. till 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. till 2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. till 4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. till 4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m. till 5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. till 6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m. till 10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. till Mid-night
No. of employees on duty ..	8	12	27	35	38	36	38	24	15	12	8

Ambulance Stations. WILFORD STATION. The City Council, at their meeting on 1st December 1958, approved the proposal of the Health Committee to erect an Ambulance Station at Clifton Lane, Wilford, and instructed the Town Clerk to apply

to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum of £10,511. 0s. 0d., the estimated cost of the building, plant, other equipment, and accessories.

This was approved, and work began in September 1959; it is hoped that occupation will commence during the spring of 1960.

Guildhall Station. This station has three vehicles and the necessary staffing. When the Wilford Station comes to be opened, our occupation of the Guildhall Station will cease.

Vehicle Fleet. At the 31st December 1959 the ages of the ambulances and of the sitting-case vehicles were as follows :—

	Age in Years of Ambulances and Sitting-Case Vehicles										
	Under one year	One to two	Two to three	Three to four	Four to five	Five to six	Six to seven	Seven to eight	Eight to nine	Nine to ten	Over ten years
Ambs.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	2	4
S.C.	—	—	4	3	2	2	—	1	—	1	1

Ambs. = Number of ambulances in each group.
S.C. = Number of sitting-case vehicles in each group.

Five new ambulances were ordered during the year, but delivery is not expected until the early part of 1960.

During March the Health Committee approved that five convertibles which had previously been classified as ambulances should be redesignated as sitting-case vehicles, in order that all vehicles of the same type should come under one heading.

This came into effect on 1st April 1959 and its effect can be seen in appendix B, where the increase in the figures under one heading is balanced by the decrease in the columns dealing with ambulances.

Training of Employees. The majority of the employees are examined by the St. John Ambulance Association, some by the British Red Cross Society, and a few hold the Diploma of the Institute of Certified Ambulance Personnel.

Civil Defence. All volunteers undertake training in first aid, map reading, loading and unloading of ambulances, collection of casualties, rescue from crashed aircraft, and all other subjects relevant to ambulance work.

Driving instruction is given by seven of the City Ambulance Service personnel under the supervision of the salaried officers.

During the year 10 pupils have passed the Ministry of Transport driving test. All were members of the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section.

For teaching driving to volunteers in the Headquarters and Rescue Sections, the Civil Defence equipment van and rescue vehicles are used.

Sub-Control. The Sub-Control at the General Hospital Out-Patients' Department is now regarded as a permanent part of the organization of the Service; the Sub-Control is manned by one of the Control Room Officers who has at his disposal five sitting-case vehicles. His main task is to deal with the transport of patients attending the General Hospital out-patients' clinics and to return them to their homes after treatment.

This means of assisting in the operation of the Service has now assumed proportions sufficiently great for a direct telephone line between Control and Sub-Control to have been installed during the year.

Mileage and Patients. The figures are in appendices A and C; the highest number of patients carried on any one day during

the year was 528 on 8th October 1959, compared with 468 on 27th November 1958, the previous record day.

The record day's mileage of 1,865 on 4th October 1955 was exceeded on 2nd November 1959, when the vehicles of this Service ran 1,957 miles.

During 1959 a total of 111,011 patients was conveyed over a distance of 453,686 miles, as tabulated in appendix A; the increase in the number of patients compared with 1958 was 10,932, and the increase in mileage was 56,852 miles.

During the last twelve months the demands on the Ambulance Service have again increased. In 1958 a total of 100,000 patients was exceeded for the first time, but 1959 has proved that this can now be taken as the annual basis. In July and October 1959 over 10,000 patients were carried each month, creating a new record for the Service.

This year, for the first time, the aggregate mileage has exceeded 400,000.

The totals of patients and mileage would have been even greater if fog had not occurred in November, as this caused a large number of cancellations.

Productivity. I would call special attention to the figures in columns 5 and 6 of appendix C; they show a very great increase in productivity since 1948—increases which, with minor exceptions, have progressed year by year.

From an average of 6·32 miles per patient in 1948 the figure is now down to 4·04, and from 158·17 patients per thousand miles run in 1948 the figure is now up to 247·28.

All this demonstrates great strides in economy of use; it is a striking instance of increased productivity.

Emergency Cases. There has been no major accident this year.

Emergency cases for the year have totalled 5,647, compared with 5,123 during 1958. The highest number of emergency cases on any day was 31 on 7th August and 25th December compared with 33 cases on the 8th March 1958. Appendices A and C set forth the figures.

Special Staffing. Special staffing arrangements were made on 4th May 1959 when Nottingham Forest football team made their triumphal tour of the City with the Football Association Cup.

Extra staff were called for duty and ambulances were placed by the Midland Station and other convenient points on the route.

Special staffing was also arranged for the " Holidays at Home " Carnival on Victoria Embankment during August, one ambulance being stationed every evening in the Nottingham City Transport works at Trent Bridge.

The first evening gave rise to a spate of emergency calls, but thereafter the number of calls dropped and the attendance at the Carnival appeared to lessen, with the result that the special arrangements were discontinued after the first week.

Rechargeable Mileage. During the year, 962 patients have been conveyed for 40 other authorities, giving rechargeable mileages of 1,816 sitting-case vehicle miles and 3,815 ambulance miles.

Conveyance of Analgesia Apparatus. The conveyance of the analgesia apparatus for the Home Midwifery Service continues to be undertaken.

During the year 1,172 journeys have been made, covering a distance of 4,754 miles, compared with 1,267 journeys and 4,954 miles in 1958.

Long-Distance Journeys. British Railways have again given great assistance in the conveyance of patients on journeys outside the City, a number of which have been arranged and carried through at very short notice.

Rail Journeys

The following journeys have been undertaken by rail during 1959:—

Sheffield	49
Skegness	26
Derby	16
Leeds	14
London	13
Aylesbury	5
Woodhall Spa	4
Bromsgrove (Worcs.), Grimsby, Lincoln, Walton-on-Thames	3 each
Carshalton, Huddersfield, Langwith (Notts.), Leamington, Leicester	2 each
Andover, Arthington (Leics.), Ashover (Derbys.), Bagshot (Surrey), Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Brechin, Broadstairs, Bury, Caton (Lancs.), Chalfont St. Peter, Chelmsford, Chepstow, Cleethorpes, Denmead (Hants.), Driffield, Dudley, Falmouth, Farnham (Surrey), Forres (Morayshire), Godalming, Gosforth, Grange-over-Sands, Halifax, Hereford, Herne Bay, Horsham, Huntingdon, Ilkley, Lancing (Sussex), Liverpool, Mansfield, March, Matlock, Melton Mowbray, Mitcham (Surrey), Newark, Oulton Broad (Suffolk), Peebles, Peterborough, Plymouth, Saffron Walden (Essex), St. Leonard's-on-Sea (Sussex), Saxmundham (Suffolk), Scunthorpe, Seaford (Sussex), Shirebrook, South Woodford, Swansea, Taplow (Bucks.), Torquay, Tynemouth, Watford, Wolverhampton	1 each

A total of 218 patients was conveyed by rail, a decrease of 51 compared with 1958. On some journeys more than one patient was carried

Bus Journeys

Arrangements were made with the several bus undertakings for the carriage of 43 patients:—

Skegness	22
Matlock	19
Alfreton and Castle Donington	1 each

A decrease of 4 compared with the 1958 total of 47 patients.

Road Journeys by Ambulance Service Vehicles

Sheffield	41
Buxton	13
Skegness	8
Leeds	4
Aylesbury, Grimsby, Lincoln and Liverpool	2 each
Alderley Edge (Cheshire), Alford (Lincs.), Birmingham, Burley-in-Wharfedale (Yorks.), Cheltenham, Crewe, Felixstowe, Hemswell (Lincs.), Hickington (Lincs.), Macclesfield, Manchester, Stamford, Stockport, Wolverhampton	1 each

An increase of 25 compared with the 1958 total of 63 long-distance road journeys.

Appreciation. It is with great pleasure that I express thanks to the staff and employees for their loyal co-operation and assistance during the year.

Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile. Separate figures are not available for ambulances and for sitting-case vehicles. The working expenses per vehicle mile since the inauguration of the service are tabulated in appendix C; they are intended to be an indication of the trend of working expenses, so they exclude loan charges, ambulance services hired, the cost of land and services for new ambulance stations, the installation of wireless equipment, and the cost of any vehicles bought out of revenue.

Summary. At the 31st December 1959 the Ambulance Service consisted of the following:—

Salaried staff in the grading scheme		11
Senior Leading Driver	1	70
Leading Drivers	6	
Male driver-attendants	51	
Female driver-attendants	12	
Total personnel		81

Permanent Fleet:

Ambulances	15
Sitting-case cars	3
Convertibles	11
	29
Ambulance stations	3

1959	Emergencies		Admission		Discharges		Outpatients		Unclassified		Analgesia		Service	Total	
	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	O.P.	M.	P.	M.	J.	M.	M.	O.P. & P.	M.
January ..	466	2,252	1,019	7,378	846	3,101	7,053	21,735	77	653	125	534	1,614	9,461	37,267
February ..	352	1,739	944	6,903	864	3,921	6,045	19,512	56	672	112	493	1,484	8,261	34,724
March ..	401	1,915	957	7,538	756	3,460	6,014	19,986	71	631	87	327	1,583	8,199	35,440
April ..	468	2,373	887	6,902	827	3,888	7,190	23,856	61	542	107	404	1,549	9,433	39,514
May ..	485	2,473	895	6,679	821	3,698	5,912	20,516	69	678	92	358	1,703	8,182	36,105
June ..	511	2,647	893	6,729	819	3,249	6,958	22,469	49	400	91	409	1,830	9,230	37,733
July ..	550	2,681	858	6,947	757	3,215	7,797	24,970	61	979	111	442	1,755	10,023	40,989
August ..	561	2,856	870	6,541	616	3,007	6,770	22,206	50	464	88	373	1,518	8,867	36,965
September ..	422	2,155	811	6,424	734	3,293	7,622	23,749	64	402	76	343	1,373	9,653	37,739
October ..	494	2,259	868	6,547	756	3,301	8,256	25,830	47	393	90	364	1,536	10,421	40,230
November ..	424	2,021	854	5,827	788	4,079	7,398	23,974	45	580	89	313	1,498	9,509	38,292
December ..	513	2,405	915	6,572	733	3,942	7,552	23,238	59	619	104	394	1,518	9,772	38,688
Total ..	5,647	27,776	10,771	80,987	9,317	42,154	84,567	272,041	709	7,013	1,172	4,754	18,961	111,011	453,686

P. = Patients. O.P. = Out-Patients. M. = Miles. J. = Journeys.

APPENDIX B.

PATIENTS AND MILES BY EACH TYPE OF VEHICLE

Month	Ambulances		Sitting-Case Cars		Convertibles		Total	
1959	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles
Jan. ..	6,482	26,852	1,111	4,456	1,868	5,959	9,461	37,267
Feb. ..	5,675	24,425	904	4,383	1,682	5,916	8,261	34,724
Mar.	5,904	25,760	725	3,974	1,570	5,706	8,199	35,440
April ..	4,502	20,818	864	4,936	4,067	13,760	9,433	39,514
May ..	4,068	20,036	752	4,167	3,362	11,902	8,182	36,105
June ..	4,472	19,793	924	5,061	3,834	12,879	9,230	37,733
July ..	4,878	21,345	1,095	5,117	4,050	14,527	10,023	40,989
Aug. ..	4,288	19,912	1,010	4,818	3,569	12,235	8,867	36,965
Sept. ..	4,603	20,248	1,176	5,335	3,874	12,156	9,653	37,739
Oct. ..	5,083	21,626	1,181	5,338	4,157	13,266	10,421	40,230
Nov. ..	4,818	20,470	841	4,228	3,850	13,594	9,509	38,292
Dec. ..	5,252	22,234	775	3,940	3,745	12,514	9,772	38,688
	60,025	263,519	11,358	55,753	39,628	134,414	111,011	453,686

Ambulances	60,025	263,519
Sitting-case cars	11,358	55,753
Convertibles	39,628	134,414
Totals	111,011	453,686

The total of 453,686 miles includes 4,754 *analgesia miles*; for details of those, please see appendices A and C.

APPENDIX C.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND STATISTICAL RECORD FROM 1948 to 1959

Year ended on 31st December	Total miles	Analgesia miles	Patient and Service miles	Total Patients and Out-Patients	Average miles per patient	Patients Carried per thousand miles run	Cost per Vehicle Mile for year ended on preceding 31st March	Maximum mileage on any one day	Maximum No. of Patients on any one day	Highest No. of Emergency Calls on any one day	Total Expenditure for year ended on preceding 31st March
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							d.				£
1948 .. (6 months)	147,317	—	147,317	23,301	6·32	158·17	—	—	—	—	—
1949 ..	301,426	—	301,426	54,297	5·55	180·13	22·66	1,498	246	27	28,154 (9 months)
1950 ..	321,673	—	321,673	62,858	5·12	195·41	27·92	1,445	287	25	37,440
1951 ..	343,150	—	343,150	68,896	4·98	200·78	27·80	1,544	296	34	39,513
1952 ..	328,078	—	328,078	71,737	4·57	218·66	30·16	1,395	325	35	49,788
1953 ..	309,115	—	309,115	75,104	4·12	242·96	31·40	1,445	324	29	46,785
1954 ..	345,912	675	345,237	87,355	3·95	253·03	34·06	1,663	350	29	49,664
1955 ..	389,311	7,069	382,242	93,405	4·09	244·36	34·17	1,865	429	34	58,578
1956 ..	397,636	6,688	390,948	95,551	4·09	244·41	33·45	1,658	425	30	60,947
1957 ..	369,790	5,424	364,366	92,798	3·93	254·68	40·49	1,477	402	33	68,588
1958 ..	396,834	4,954	391,880	100,079	3·92	255·38	42·73	1,798	468	33	70,521
1959 ..	**453,686**	**4,754**	**448,932**	**111,011**	**4·04**	**247·28**	**40·80**	**1,957**	**528**	**31**	**85,730**

APPENDIX D.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1959

INCOME	*Amount* £	*d. per mile*
Amount recharged to other authorities ..	1,157	·676
Conveyance of analgesia equipment ..	288	·168
Contributions towards use of wireless station	66	·039
Government grant	41,895	24·481
	43,406	25·364

EXPENDITURE		
Maintenance and cleaning of vehicles ..	6,742	3·940
Wages of driver/attendants	36,057	21·070
Salaries of Ambulance Officer and staff ..	7,217	4·217
National Insurance contributions ..	1,568	·916
Superannuation : Employers contributions	1,398	·817
Superannuation : Equal Annual Charge ..	117	·068
Uniforms	788	·461
Licences and insurances of vehicles ..	421	·246
Petrol and oil	6,300	3·682
Ambulance services hired	355	·207
First aid equipment and supplies ..	449	·262
Maintenance and repair of buildings ..	35	·020
Heating, lighting, and cleaning of buildings	1,208	·706
Furniture and equipment of ambulance stations	39	·023
Nottingham City Transport administrative charges	1,865	1·090
Rents, rates and insurance	1,924	1·124
Printing, stationery, advertising and postages	503	·294
Office expenses	22	·013
Telephones	551	·322
Maintenance and operation of wireless equipment	583	·341
Contribution towards central administrative expenses	1,781	1·041
Miscellaneous	246	·144
	70,169	41·004

Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay :—	
Wilford Station : Land	750
Beechdale Station :	
Overspending on Buildings ..	6,441
Carlton Road Station :	
Adaptations, furniture and equipment	1,645
Installation of wireless equipment ..	—
Loan Charges	6,725
	85,730

PART III

Environmental Services

Clean Air Act 1956
Factories Acts 1937–1959
Food and Drugs Acts 1938–1955
Housing Act 1957
Nottingham Corporation Acts 1923–1952
Public Health Acts 1875–1936
Rent Act 1957
Shops Act 1950

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

HOUSING

SANITARY SERVICES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

The summary of the numbers of cases of infectious diseases given below is made up from information which led to the discovery of cases and from formal notifications some of which were subsequently amended.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
	Total	Totals				
Food poisoning ..	**151**	50	51	22	56	59
Paratyphoid fever ..	**2**	–	–	1	5	–
Poliomyelitis:						
paralytic	**9**	4	17	13	26	10
non-paralytic ..	–	–	3	1	6	–
Typhoid fever	**1**	1	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	**285**	514	485	1,222	110	396
Whooping cough ..	**206**	153	247	1,024	566	1,042
Measles	**1,852**	2,782	4,882	165	6,935	666
Pneumonia	**189**	222	274	144	184	144
Scarlet fever	**510**	481	332	241	147	450
Erysipelas	**18**	20	25	25	21	24
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	**4**	9	5	8	11	9
Puerperal pyrexia ..	**31**	17	35	20	28	91
Encephalitis:						
infective	**3**	–	–	–	1	1
post infectious ..	**2**	5	3	–	4	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	**11**	9	6	3	24	8

Food Poisoning. There were several waves of infection, large and small, and in the first category were two hospitals and a large bakery.

Hospital I. An investigation of cases of diarrhoea in several wards led, on 12th January, to the provisional diagnosis of paratyphoid B. in four persons. These were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and investigations into the extent and origin of the disease and control measures to prevent further spread were instituted immediately.

It was learned that symptoms had been prevalent for several weeks amongst the resident medical and nursing staffs but had only recently been noted in many patients. As the symptoms in each individual were mild and of short duration, no importance had been attached to them.

The outbreak appeared to be extensive and so the Control of Infection Committee decided that all admissions to the hospital should cease, that visitors should not be allowed, that all members of the staff and patients be asked to submit specimens of faeces forthwith and that a thorough inspection of the kitchens and of the food service arrangements be carried out. In addition, the names and addresses of all patients discharged during the previous six weeks were listed and reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the district of residence. Pathological investigation was carried out jointly by the hospital laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory. Scrutiny of the arrangements for the preparation and service of food was undertaken by the public health inspectors.

On 19th January it was learned that the organism was S. limete and not paratyphi B. This was confirmed by the Salmonella Reference Laboratory at Colindale from where it was learnt that the type had been identified only on three previous occasions, in Glasgow, Manchester and the Belgian Congo.

In all, some 300 patients, 500 members of staff and nearly 900 ex-patients were investigated. After the first four cases, excretors were nursed in certain wards while the remainder of the hospital was emptied and cleaned. Symptomless excretors were discharged home as soon as their medical or surgical condition allowed and were kept under surveillance by the Health Department. Altogether 3 nurses, 2 members of the domestic staff and 70 patients and 10 ex-patients were found to be excretors. The source of the infection was not traced.

In the kitchens, one member of the staff was infected. The premises were known to be obsolete, but some improvement in the layout, type of utensils, storage and preparation of food was possible; the organism was not recovered from innumerable specimens of food and dirt. Strong representation to the Regional Hospital Board that the planned rebuilding of the premises was urgent and should be put forward was rejected; indeed it was put back still further.

On 20th January sufficient staff and wards were ready for admissions on a small scale to begin again and by the end of the month, normal service had been resumed.

Hospital II. On 7th July a general practitioner reported acute gastro-enteritis affecting a patient whose husband was the chef in the diet kitchen of this hospital; the information was immediately passed to the Control of Infection Committee.

It was then found that a patient had been transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital with the same diagnosis and that cases had occurred in various wards. The following day the organism was identified as S. enteritidis. Investigation showed that four members of the kitchen staff were carrying the organism, as also were a male nurse and a child patient.

The diet kitchen was closed and an investigation of all patients and staff instituted. In consequence, 4 members of the kitchen staff, 26 patients and 2 members of the nursing and other staff were found to be infected.

Only a few of the patients however were affected by symptoms and they were transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Some of these individuals remained persistent carriers of the organism for many weeks. Admissions to the hospital were restricted to urgent cases for some days whilst the outbreak was brought under control.

The Committee met on three occasions to deal with the outbreak and made recommendations for the prevention of future outbreaks.

The source of the infection was not traced despite the large scale investigations made.

Coincidentally, there were discovered the following infecting organisms:—

S. thompson	5 cases
S. group C.	2 ,,
S. typhimurium	1 case
Sh. sonnei (dysentery)	1 ,,

Outbreak at the Bakery. Early in March the Director of the Public Health Laboratory reported that he had detected S. thompson in specimens sent to him from seven persons living in various parts of the City, as well as a number from certain county areas.

Investigation revealed that in each case, cream cakes had been purchased from various retail shops which had been supplied by a particular wholesale bakery. All the patients had recently experienced a short illness following the eating of cakes.

The bakery, which was visited by a medical officer, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and the Chief Public Health Inspector, was situated in the centre of the town in temporary accommodation, designed as a garage, pending removal to a new building. Inspection revealed that the hygiene in general was fair though some immediate improvements were recommended.

Samples of ingredients, made-up creams etc., were collected and all employees were questioned about recent illness and asked to submit samples of faeces. Three positive specimens were obtained from a total of 311 employees. All the food samples, both then and subsequently, proved to be satisfactory.

The three positive specimens came from a group of four ovenmen who had been on the night shift at the relevant time. One, whose personal behaviour was suspect, was believed to have introduced the organism but all the employees were symptom-free and had no history of illness.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever. A patient under observation at a general hospital in April was found to be suffering from typhoid infection and transferred to the Isolation Hospital. Only a few contacts had occurred during the brief period which the patient had spent in the first hospital. Investigations revealed no secondary cases.

In early December a resident of a neighbouring area recently discharged from another general hospital, after treatment for a different condition, was diagnosed as a typhoid carrier. At an emergency meeting of the Control of Infection Committee, it was agreed that specimens of blood and faeces from all close contacts and from certain groups of distant contacts should be examined by the Public Health Laboratory.

All patients discharged from the ward where the carrier had been treated were reported to general practitioners and, where resident outside the City, to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. Co-operation in this large investigation by all concerned was, on the whole, very good. No secondary cases developed and the few contacts who were found to require fuller investigation were cleared of suspicion of carrying the disease.

Paratyphoid infection was discovered in an elderly person incidentally during investigation of an outbreak of a different disease. No secondary cases occurred but the patient died in hospital from other causes during treatment for the carrier state.

In late December a patient in a general hospital, under treatment for another complaint, was found to be excreting paratyphoid organisms. On investigation of contacts, it was found that only one—a former patient in the same ward who had been discharged to her home outside the city—had contracted the infection. Observation of contacts was still continuing at the end of the year.

Poliomyelitis. Of 9 cases notified all were paralytic and one fatal. Among these, six were eligible for vaccination against the disease but had not sought it including two children whose parents had refused to allow inoculation.

Absence abroad was responsible for non-vaccination of the fatal case.

	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Total	Deaths
1953 ..	20	9	29	2
54 ..	10	—	10	—
55 ..	26	6	32	1
56 ..	13	1	14	—
57 ..	17	3	20	—
58 ..	4	—	4	1
59 ..	**9**	—	**9**	**1**

Age Group	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		**1959**	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 5 ..	8	6	1	3	1	4	3	2	**7**	4	–	1	**3**	**2**
5 — 10 ..	4	–	3	2	7	1	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–
10 — 15 ..	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
15 — 25 ..	3	3	–	–	5	2	1	1	2	–	–	1	**1**	–
25 + ..	1	3	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	**2**	**1**
Totals ..	29		10		32		14		20		4		**9**	

Whooping Cough. The increase in numbers over those for 1958 was moderate, but compared with those of the years preceding 1957 the total remains strikingly low.

Records show that 24 of the notified cases under six years old had been immunised in infancy; no deaths were recorded.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Notifications ..	1,240	1,042	1,104	566	1,024	247	153	**206**
Deaths ..	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
No. immunised..	–	–	–	3,584*	3,063	3,438	3,565	**3,677**

* First year of vaccination on a large scale.

ANALYSIS BY AGES

	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	20	13	33
1 — 4 years	47	37	84
5 — 9 ,, ...	36	49	85
10 — 14 ,, ...	1	2	3
15 + ...	—	1	1

Measles. There were 1,852 cases of which 24 were admitted to hospital; one child of six months of age died of broncho-pneumonia.

Scarlet Fever. An increase in the number of notifications occurred, but there was no death and no apparent increase in virulence. The number of cases was 510.

Vaccinia. In September one case was reported by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory. A general practitioner had a large lesion on his upper lip and a severe general reaction following accidental application of the vaccine to his lips by blowing through the capillary tube. He had not been vaccinated previously nor had any of his family. One of his children, aged three years, had lesions on a finger and in her mouth and one on her back. She was not acutely ill and it was not possible to prove the diagnosis in her case.

Dysentery. The number of cases notified was 285; a reduction from the previous year. Of 26 cases admitted to hospital none died.

One outbreak occurred in a day nursery early in the year, 21 children and seven members of the staff being affected. No new children were admitted, but symptomless carriers amongst the staff and children were not excluded. With this new policy, similar to that applied to outbreaks in school, the infection was brought satisfactorily under control. The probability is that many cases occurred but, being mild, escaped recognition.

Staphyloccocus aureus. In July, seven patients at a hospital became infected with staphyloccocus aureus. Investigation showed that members of the staff were carriers of the same strain and in addition, 20 were harbouring haemolytic streptoccocci. In view of the widespread nature of the infections the hospital was closed. Extensive cleaning took place and methods for ward dressings, theatre techniques and sterilisation of equipment were revised. Because many of the staff were already on holiday and in others the organism was resistant to treatment, the hospital could not be reopened for three weeks.

Venereal Disease. New cases of syphilis numbered 49, a considerable reduction on the figure of 72 for last year. Cases of gonorrhoea, however, showed a steep rise from 396 to 570. The number of pregnant women attending for treatment of syphilis fell from 31 to 26.

Gastro enteritis. The extent of this illness not being notifiable, can only be an assessment. Hospital admissions totalled 112, of which one died. Confirmation of the diagnosis was not possible in some cases, whilst in many repeated investigation failed in the isolation of an organism.

Encephalitis. The acute infective form was notified on three occasions and resulted in the death of two persons. There were also two post-infective cases associated with mumps and chicken pox respectively.

Anthrax. No cases were notified.

Contacts or Carriers of Infectious Diseases. Certificates for exclusion from work under Ministry of Health Circular 115/48 were issued for:—

Food Poisoning	..	26	Scarlet Fever	..	11
Poliomyelitis	..	2	Dysentery	..	6
			Meningitis	1	

Control of Infection Committees. The serious outbreak at one of the main hospitals in January emphasised to the hospitals the need for more stringent control of infection. As a result all but one of the general hospitals invited representation from the medical staff of the Health Services on the lines suggested in M.R.C. memorandum No. 11 " The Control of Cross Infection in Hospitals ".

With this single exception each committee was composed of the medical and nursing staffs of the hospital and a senior medical officer of the Health Services.

In each case a preliminary meeting to discuss the general situation and existing procedures was followed by a tour and detailed inspection of the hospital. It was then possible to suggest a number of minor improvements to be carried out immediately and to discuss and plan future policy. Recommendations ranged from completely new kitchens in one hospital and reorganisation of foods stored in refrigerators, to replacement of outworn equipment, improvement of personal hygiene, changes in the technique of dressing wounds and improvement in methods of sterilisation.

The importance of keeping ward records of the state of wounds and the reporting by staff of symptoms of infection, both in themselves and their patients, was stressed.

Subsequent meetings were held to consider the recommendations and arrange for them to be put into practice as expeditiously as possible.

FOOD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

FOOD HYGIENE

The inspection of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold continued systematically and where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were found the occupiers were notified of the works required to be carried out so that the requirements of the Regulations were met. Generally, there was an improvement in the condition of food premises. This was due, not only to the alterations carried out to existing food premises but also to the demolition of many unsatisfactory buildings in slum clearance schemes and schemes of redevelopment in the City centre. The new premises constructed to replace those demolished were of a high standard and encouraged the hygienic handling of food.

The year saw the closure of the last basement bakehouse in the City. It is interesting to record that the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, sought to prohibit the use of underground bakehouses. At that time there were in use 105 such premises and 95 were certified by the Corporation to be suitable for continued use.

The Factories Act, 1937, required all local authorities to re-examine every basement bakehouse for which a certificate of suitability had been issued some 36 years earlier. Here the survey revealed that eight were still in use and the Health Committee decided that only two should continue to operate; these have now been closed by the owners.

Proceedings were instituted in three cases against vendors of open food from stalls or vehicles for offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 as follows:—

(*a*)	Failure to provide an adequate supply of hot water in a motor vehicle used for the sale of hot dogs	Owner fined £2. 0s. 0d.
	Failure to keep the vehicle clean ..	Employee fined £1. 0s. 0d.
(*b*)	Failure to provide a supply of hot water, soap and nail brush in a motor vehicle used for the sale of ice cream	Owner fined £25. 0s. 0d.
(*c*)	Failure to provide a supply of hot water, soap, nail brush and clean towels in a motor vehicle used for the sale of ice cream	Owner fined £25. 0s. 0d.

The number of complaints of foreign matter in food was eighteen and concerned the presence of glass in milk, tobacco in canned soup, nail in a Frangipan tart, wire in a sandwich, string in a toffee lollipop, metal foil in bread, rag and unidentified dirt in milk and fruit juice.

Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases and penalties of £5. 0s. 0d., £5. 0s. 0d., £15. 0s. 0d., and £5. 0s. 0d. were imposed.

In the course of 6,090 visits to various food premises it was necessary to draw attention to 477 defects and contraventions of the Regulations. Requirements, including those outstanding from 1958 were met in 397 cases.

Food Premises Supervised	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Grocers and provision dealers including off-licence premises ..	1,231	1,244	1,252	1,248	**1,229**
Butchers and meat products manufacturers	448	449	456	451	**435**
Hotels, public houses and clubs ..	429	437	437	435	**433**
Sweet shops	385	399	399	400	**391**
Fruit and vegetable dealers ..	361	379	372	388	**378**
Factory canteens, etc.	199	224	227	231	**232**
Restaurants, snack bars, etc. ..	204	243	221	218	**227**
Bread, pastry, and confectionery dealers including bakehouses ..	163	176	166	159	**148**
Fried fish and chip shops	161	134	145	144	**142**
Wet fish, poultry, game, etc., dealers	75	62	68	65	**58**
Wholesale food dealers	51	44	47	47	**48**
School kitchens	52	53	55	56	**56**
Ice-cream manufacturers	19	18	18	18	**14**
Mobile food shops	11	32	27	31	**27**
Foodstalls in markets:					
Wholesale	40	41	43	43	**43**
Retail	94	85	97	99	**99**
Miscellaneous	55	80	95	91	**89**
Dairies..	7	5	5	5	**5**
TOTAL OF VISITS	3,659	3,808	4,183	4,225	**6,090**

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Premises used for the sale of ice-cream	1,110
,, ,, ,, ,, manufacture of ice-cream	14
,, ,, ,, ,, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	341
TOTAL	1,465

The number of inspections made of registered premises was 1,520.

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of 65 samples of food was sent for bacteriological examination comprising 44 samples of pastries containing imitation cream, 13 of potted meat, 6 of sausage meat and 2 of pork pies.

With the exception of 9 samples of pastries containing imitation cream all were satisfactory. Samples were taken as follows:—

Formal	516	Analysed by Public Analyst.
Informal	486	do.
Informal milk	520	Tested by inspector.
	1,522	

The following were found not genuine:—

Formal	*Action Taken*
Potted meat—contained 2% extraneous dry starchy matter.	Correspondence between Chief Public Health Inspector and manufacturers regarding method of preparation.
Cream sandwich—filling not genuine cream.	Prosecution — manufacturers fined £2. 0s. 0d.
Non-brewed condiment—contained only 3·76% acetic acid.	Warning letter from Town Clerk to manufacturers.
Informal	*Action Taken*
Potted beef—contained excess water and extraneous dry starchy matter.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturer/retailer.
Meat and egg—contained tin 665 parts per million.	43 cans surrendered by two retailers.
Cream sandwich—filling not genuine cream.	Followed by formal sample and prosecution.
Cream cheese—milk-fat content considered to be too low.	Check samples taken—manufacturer advised to increase fat content.
Rum and butter sweets—butter content satisfactory but no alcohol found.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturer *re* description.
Ground almonds—bitter taste due to presence of bitter almonds.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to sellers.

Informal	*Action Taken*
Sciatica and nerve pain capsules—oil of rosemary only as active ingredient.	No action.
Concentrated solution of acetic acid 50/55%—acid present in excess of declared content.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Potted meat—contained 5% extraneous dry starchy matter.	Followed by formal sample.
Pork luncheon meat (Dutch)—63·4% meat content.	No action taken in absence of standards.
Non-brewed condiment—contained only 3·6% acetic acid.	Followed by formal sample.
Milk shake syrup—labelling classification queried.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Grape juice—marked "concentrated" without justification.	do.
Skimmed milk powder (Australian)—deterioration of stocks.	Stocks withdrawn and exchanged by wholesalers.
Refined borax B.P.—not of B.P. standard.	Investigation followed by withdrawal of stocks and labelling adjustment.
"Drink Victoria Advocaat Cream" (Imported liqueur-type chocolate) labelling queried.	Investigated ; no further action.
Pork luncheon meat — 75% meat content.	No action.
Dairy cake—milk-fat content too low to justify this description.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to manufacturers.
Casserole meat—contained only 60% meat.	Investigation proceeding.
Processed peas—contained small excess of tin.	Follow-up sample proved satisfactory.
Grapefruit juice—low phosphoric acid values—queried dilution.	Correspondence with manufacturers of product. Check on fresh fruit juices to be made in season.
Starch-reduced flour—exaggerated claims in advertising material.	No action.
Cream cheese—low milk-fat content.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels to read "single cream cheese".

Sampling of MILK and ICE CREAM—see pages 125 and 127.

Sampling of "OTHER FOODS"—see page 131.

MEAT SUPPLY

One private slaughterhouse (at Traffic Street) remained in use at the commencement of the year and was used only for the slaughter of pigs. As the public slaughterhouse was adequate to accommodate all slaughtering carried on in the City, the premises were acquired by the Corporation and were closed in February.

The final closure of all private slaughterhouses, which totalled 153 half a century ago, was an achievement of importance as it abolished the nuisance arising from the unpleasant sounds, sights and smells associated with slaughtering in close proximity to dwellinghouses and workplaces. Moreover, it enabled meat inspection to be more satisfactorily organised in one slaughterhouse and largely eliminated the slaughtering of animals during the night and on Sundays.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, came into operation on the 1st January 1959 and imposed on occupiers of slaughterhouses, including local authorities, requirements as to construction, maintenance, cleanliness and hygiene.

Transport. Regular inspections were made of vehicles used for the transport of meat and although it was necessary on several occasions to draw the attention of owners and drivers of vehicles to the Regulations, there was no serious contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. Generally speaking owners of vehicles were anxious to co-operate.

Disposal of Condemned Food. All meat and offals found on inspection to be unfit were removed by approved firms from the slaughterhouses for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other foodstuffs were disposed of by the Corporation's Cleansing Department in controlled refuse tips.

For details of unsound food surrendered see page 130.

CARCASES INSPECTED and CARCASES CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	14,458*	4,756	2,365	73,912	46,287	141,778
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned	5	19	7	70	59	160
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	4,518	2,747	6	1,479	2,266	11,016
Percentage affected	31·28	58·15	0·54	2·09	5·02	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	12	28	1	—	11	52
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	772	1,344	4	—	1,019	3,139
Percentage affected	5·42	28·84	0·21	—	2·22	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases part (or organ) condemned	186	79	—	—	—	265
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	5	—	—	—	22
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Bulls 27 : bullocks 7,931 : heifers 6,500.

THE MILK SUPPLY

REGISTRATIONS

The conditions under which milk was produced, stored, treated and distributed were regularly examined to ensure that the statutory requirements applicable to the trade were observed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER	**1959**	1958	1957	1956
Processing establishments	**3**	4	4	4
Distributors operating from wholesale dairies	**8**	7	8	10
,, ,, ,, dairies outside the City ..	**11**	11	11	11
,, —shopkeepers	**666**	660	630	599

LICENSING

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

LICENCES GRANTED	**1959**	1958	1957	1956
Dealers' licences to pasteurise milk ..	**4**	4	4	4
,, ,, ,, sterilise milk	**4**	4	4	4
,, ,, ,, sell T.T. milk	**157**	81	64	57
,, ,, ,, ,, pasteurised milk ..	**615**	514	441	418
,, ,, ,, ,, sterilized milk ..	**782**	764	696	685
Supplementary licences to sell T.T. milk ..	**10**	10	10	10
,, ,, ,, pasteurised milk ..	**11**	11	11	11
,, ,, ,, sterilised milk	**10**	10	10	10

SAMPLING

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Examination for Tubercle Bacilli. Of 123 samples taken—including 28 of designated milks—108 showed negative results to biological tests. One positive result was referred to the Veterinary Officer concerned who found the herd was no longer producing milk. As 14 of the original samples were repeated owing to technical difficulties at the laboratory, the positive percentage is based on 109 samples only.

The percentage of positive results in previous years is given:

1959	.. ..	**0·917 per cent.**
58	.. ..	Nil
57	.. ..	Nil
56	.. ..	1·00 per cent.
55	.. ..	5·10 ,, ,,
54	.. ..	5·77 ,, ,,
53	.. ..	5·64 ,, ,,
52	.. ..	4·71 ,, ,,
51	.. ..	9·18 ,, ,,
50	.. ..	5·40 ,, ,,

Tuberculin Tested Milk—Raw. Of 113 samples procured all but 13 complied with the prescribed standards.

Pasteurised Milk—including tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised). Samples of pasteurised milk sold under licence numbering 638 were subjected to the half-hour Methylene Blue Test; all but one were satisfactory.

To test the efficiency of pasteurisation, these samples were also subjected to the Phosphatase Test and all proved to have been satisfactorily treated.

Sterilised Milk. A total of 163 samples processed under licence was obtained for examination; all satisfied the appropriate test.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Samples analysed by the Public Analyst

	No. of samples	Average per cent of fat	Average per cent of solids not fat
January	36	3·716	8·766
February	27	3·970	8·865
March	25	3·592	8·591
April	62	3·564	8·714
May	54	3·442	8·822
June	62	3·422	8·770
July	70	3·625	8·598
August	19	3·879	8·581
September	45	4·017	8·752
October	32	2·803	8·751
November	36	3·777	8·830
December	25	3·724	8·956
AVERAGES	41	3·627	8·749
The standard for milk is ' fat ' 3·0% and ' solids-not-fat ' 8·50%.			

Of the 520 informal samples subjected to the Gerber test by the inspector, 84 or 16·15% were unsatisfactory.

ACTION TAKEN ON UNSATISFACTORY MILK SAMPLES

Samples taken formally and found not genuine	*Action Taken*
17 samples from 11 producers were deficient in milk-fat content.	Letters from Chief Public Health Inspector to producers and Milk Production Officers.
47 samples from 24 producers were deficient in solids-not-fat content.	do.
14 samples from 5 producers were deficient in milk-fat and milk solids-not-fat	do.

ICE CREAM

All manufacturers or dealers in ice cream must be registered under the provisions of the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1935 and their premises must also be registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A total of 1,142 inspections was made.

Registrations in force at the end of the year:—

MANUFACTURERS.		
"Hot Mix" method	4	
"Cold Mix" method ..	10	
	—	14
VENDORS AND DEALERS.		
"Pre-packed" ices	885	
"Loose" ices	225	
	——	1,110
New registrations	57	
Transfer of registrations ..	44	

Sampling: Ice Cream. A total of 38 samples was taken for analysis; all conformed to the standard required by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959.

Lollies. Bacteriological examination was made of 16 iced lollies and all were found to be satisfactory.

Grading. Samples for bacteriological grading by the Methylene Blue Reduction test were taken as under:—

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	No. of specimens reducing Methylene Blue
1	4 or more hours	178
2	2½—4 ,,	10
3	1 —2 ,,	4
4	0 — ½ ,,	1

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Fertilisers:			
Horticultural steamed bone meal ..	3	—	3
Sulphate of potash	1	—	1
Superphosphate of lime	1	1	2
Dried blood	1	1	2
Nitrate of potash	—	1	1
Hop manure	1	—	1
Sulphate of ammonia	2	—	2
Hoof and horn	1	—	1
Feeding Stuffs:			
Laying meals	4	1	5
Layers' pellets	1	—	1
Chicken food	—	1	1
Fattening meal	1	—	—
National pig food No. 1 (Fattening)	1	—	1
Balancer meal	1	—	1
" Meal "	1	—	1
Totals	19	5	24

Action taken on unsatisfactory samples was as follows:—

Superphosphate of lime ..	Sellers advised by inspector—labels amended.
Dried blood	Followed by satisfactory formal sample.
Nitrate of potash ..	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to sellers.
Chicken food	Warning letter from Town Clerk to manufacturers.
Laying meal	Manufacturers visited and advised by inspector.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

This Act permits the sale of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List by persons whose names and premises are entered in the Local Authority's List.

Applications for entry received—all approved ..	14
Persons ceasing to operate under the Act	9

One letter was sent by the Chief Public Health Inspector to a seller for a minor infringement of the Act.

SHELL FISH

Shellfish from various sources were received at the Sneinton Wholesale Fish Market. The total weight found to be unfit for human consumption was 6 tons 17 cwt.

Thirty-one samples of mussels were taken, all of which were found to be satisfactory. Details are given:—

Origin of Layings	No. of samples				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Boston, Lincolnshire	3	7	14	20	**20**
Brancaster, Norfolk	—	1	—	—	—
Port Madoc, N. Wales	7	2	8	8	**2**
North Shields	1	—	—	—	—
Ireland..	2	3	3	14	—
Denmark	—	3	1	5	**7**
Conway	—	—	—	—	**2**

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Food other than meat	In Stones					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Bacon	174	168	127	95¾	105¾	**140**
Butter	12¼	1½	1	1¾	4¾	**5½**
Canned goods ..	8,122½	4,488¾	3,614½	4,124	5,094¼	**4,974**
Cakes and pastry ..	43	24	4¾	24½	18	**4**
Cheese	43½	598½	81	249	196½	**68**
Chocolate and sweets	10	5½	2½	3½	38	**8½**
Coffee	3½	1½	—	1¼	—	**6**
Conserves ..	173	1½	6¾	70¾	32¾	**25**
Cooked meat ..	82½	—	—	—	2¼	**—**
Dried fruit ..	37	25¼	29	8¾	33¼	**34½**
Dried milk ..	8½	41	49	—	—	**8**
Eggs—dried ..	63	38¾	—	—	—	**—**
Eggs—liquid ..	322¼	—	2	2	—	**3**
Eggs—shell ..	3	11¾	—	28	6	**—**
Fish	807	871	906	436¾	358½	**572**
Fruit	144¾	144¼	78	56	463¾	**82**
Flour	35½	7¾	1½	5¼	14	**114½**
Margarine.. ..	—	18	¾	29	—	**2**
Miscellaneous ..	459½	26½	32	159½	240	**825**
Poultry	68¾	29½	81¾	42½	5	**105**
Rabbits	193	27½	4½	—	13	**1½**
Sausage	81½	59	47½	29	41¼	**41½**
Shell fish	409	1,068¼	1,498¾	1,077	376¾	**1,098**
Sugar	24	1½	3	¼	—	**1**
Synthetic cream ..	3¾	59	—	—	3	**5**
Vegetables ..	1,352½	563¾	380½	315¼	935	**2,973**
TOTAL ..	12,677¼	8,282	6,951¾	6,759¾	7,981¾	**11,097**

Meat	Home-killed in stones			Imported in stones		
	1957	1958	**1959**	1957	1958	**1959**
Beef	12,991½	11,053	**6,928**	106	64	**81**
Mutton and Lamb ..	276¼	306¾	**425**	—	8½	**45**
Pork	3,352	3,133½	**3,289½**	—	—	**1½**
Veal	76	62	**51**	—	—	—
Offals	19,834¼	18,815½	**19,821½**	15½	44½	**152**
TOTAL ..	36,530	33,370¾	**30,515**	121½	117	**279½**

GRAND TOTAL SURRENDERED 1957: 36,651½ stones = approx. 229½ tons.
,, ,, ,, 1958: 33,487¾ stones = approx. 209 tons.
,, ,, ,, **1959: 30,794½ stones = approx. 192½ tons.**

DETAILS OF SAMPLING OF "OTHER FOODS"

Item	Genuine			Unsatisfactory			Totals		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk, raw	309	1	310	78	—	78	387	1	388
Milk, processed	106	6	112	—	—	—	106	6	112
Milk, canned, condensed	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	19	19
Butter, cream, cheese, and other dairy products	—	12	12	1	3	4	1	15	16
Ice cream and frozen lollies	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	38	38
Open meat products	—	18	18	1	2	3	1	20	21
Canned or preserved meats and meat products	—	13	13	—	4	4	—	17	17
Canned or pre-packed fish and fish products	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	14	14
Soups	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
Oils and fats	11	8	19	—	—	—	11	8	19
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	26	26
Canned or preserved fruits and vegetables	—	55	55	—	2	2	—	57	57
Sweets, sugar confectionery, etc.	—	20	20	—	2	2	—	22	22
Jams, conserves, fruit curds, jellies, etc.	1	30	31	—	—	—	1	30	31
Bread, biscuits, etc.	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Flours and flour mixtures	—	27	27	—	1	1	—	28	28
Cakes and puddings	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3
Canned or pre-packed puddings	—	13	13	—	1	1	—	14	14
Cereals	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	17	17
Food flavourings and colourings	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Food drinks and non-alcoholic beverages	1	42	43	—	3	3	1	45	46
Spices, sauces and condiments	1	57	58	1	2	3	2	59	61
Wines, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6
Drugs (internal and external use)	1	11	12	—	2	2	1	13	14
Baking powders and raising preparations	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Miscellaneous	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS	435	463	898	81	23	104	516	486	1002

HOUSING

The post-war slum clearance programme continued to gain momentum and as the unfit properties were demolished at Radford and Sneinton, redevelopment was taking place on the sites. It was—and is—inevitable when dealing with large schemes of clearance that rapid deterioration of the houses occurred between the time of the declaration of an area and the eventual rehousing of the tenants. At the same time every effort was made to secure the carrying out of essential works of repair in order to maintain a minimum standard of living conditions.

Confirmation was received in October from the Minister of Housing and Local Government of Orders made in respect of 465 unfit houses situated in the Carrington, Commercial Street, Hartwell Street, Lenton and Hyson Green districts, which were the subject of an inquiry in November 1958.

Evidence was given at a Public Inquiry held by an Inspector of the Ministry in respect of proposed Compulsory Purchase Orders in other parts of the Hyson Green district involving 193 unfit houses. The City Council also made a Compulsory Purchase Order affecting 313 unfit houses in the Willoughby Street area while a further 282 unfit houses in the New Basford area were represented.

A table giving details relating to the demolition, closing, and repair of houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts appears on pages 134 and 135.

As expected the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957 was smaller than those of 1957 and 1958. There was evidence that both landlords and tenants failed to exercise their rights under the Act.

Certificates of Disrepair	1958	**1959**
Rent Act, 1957:		
Part I. Applications for Certificates of Disrepair:		
1. No. of applications for certificates	515	**116**
2. No. of decisions not to issue certificates ..	14	**4**
3. No. of decisions to issue certificates:		
(*a*) in respect of some but not all defects ..	324	**82**
(*b*) in respect of all defects	177	**29**
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords ..	464	**85**
5. No. of undertakings refused	6	**1**
6. No. of certificates issued	132	**29**
Part II. Applications for Cancellation of Certificates:		
7. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	128	**41**
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	42	**20**
9. Decision to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ..	11	**3**
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	81	**36**

WOMEN HOUSING OFFICERS

A staff of four women housing officers made 12,579 visits to houses on Corporation estates and in the course of their inspections reported 1,770 defects to the Estates and Housing Department. In addition these officers visited, prior to re-housing, the tenants of houses situated in areas the subject of Clearance Schemes and, where necessary, took steps to prevent the reinfestation of the new houses by the transmission of vermin.

THE YEAR'S WORK

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts ..	9,508	9,040	8,225	7,696	**6,201**
Inspections made for the purpose..	17,608	18,161	14,862	15,821	**14,030**
Dwelling-houses—included under sub-head above—which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1938	1,214	1,025	992	985	**789**
Inspections made for the purpose ..	5,411	6,166	5,891	5,229	**4,326**
Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	428	28	1,025	845	**679**
Dwelling-houses — exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head — found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,697	4,501	3,484	3,549	**3,195**

Informal Action

Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal notices by the Local Authority or their officers	4,279	3,540	2,787	2,883	**2,367**

Action Under Statutory Powers

1. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1,200	997	922	985	**738**
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	898	839	684	725	**666**
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	208	201	161	164	**122**

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.					
Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	899	568	428	780	**939**
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
1. By owners	838	494	302	185	**643**
2. By Local Authority in default of owners ..	143	113	119	359	**283**
3. Proceedings under Sect 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					
Dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	9	2	10	–	**3**
Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	17	18	12	5	**6**
Closing Orders made ..	5	3	3	4	**3**

SANITARY SERVICES

The appointment of three Superintendent District Public Health Inspectors early in the year improved the staffing position in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Department. Two trainee inspectors obtained their qualification and although the position was thus inproved there were still eight vacancies for qualified staff at the end of the year.

In November, the City Council made the Nottingham (No. 1) Smoke Control Order which, when confirmed, will result in 57 acres in the centre of the City being subject to smoke control. The area is bounded by Upper Parliament Street, Clumber Street, High Street, Bridlesmith Gate, St. Peter's Gate, St. Peter's Square, Albert Street, Castle Gate, Castle Road, Castle Place, Lenton Road, Park Valley and Park Row.

The Health Committee also decided that within the next five years additional smoke control orders will be made to extend No. 1 area and to establish other areas to the south of the River Trent and to the west of the City. It is therefore visualised that within five years at least one-third of the area of the City will be smoke controlled.

Moreover, the Bestwood Park Estate to the north of the City now in course of erection will, through tenancy agreements, be smokeless while the considerable redevelopment of slum areas now in progress—and contemplated—will also be smoke-free. This programme is in accord with the objective set by the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution—that by the end of 10-15 years the total smoke in industrial areas should be reduced by about 80 per cent.

Attention was again given to the problems arising from houses-let-in-lodgings in which many families are accommodated without regard to the provision of amenities and without consideration to the overcrowding which frequently resulted. Proceedings were taken against the persons in control of four such houses because of non-compliance with statutory notices served under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957.

Penalties ranging from £1. 0s. 0d. to £8. 0s. 0d. were imposed by the Magistrates.

WATER

Close co-operation continued between the Water and Health Departments to safeguard the purity of the water supply, which was satisfactory.

SWIMMING BATHS

Ministry of Health Circular 1/60 required details of the swimming baths and Mr. H. Francis, M.N.A.B.S., the General Manager of the Baths Department has provided the following note.

There are ten public swimming baths within the City boundary—three being open air pools, two of which were opened in 1937 and the other in 1924 and seven indoor pools (three in one building).

With one exception all the indoor baths are open for swimming all the year round. The most modern bath is now over 30 years old and one pool is now 110 years old. All are now coping with much greater numbers of bathers than they were designed for.

The source of water for the swimming baths is from the town mains except in the case of Highfields Lido where the water is drawn from the Highfields Lake. Each bath is equipped with a filtration plant and the water is chlorinated to " break-point ". The indoor baths are not emptied except in cases of repair or for painting purposes, which may be at intervals of four to five years, but additional water is added daily for make-up purposes.

Samples of the water are frequently taken from the swimming bath by public health inspectors and sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological tests with satisfactory results.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 made under The Clean Air Act 1956 are now in force and specify varying permitted periods of smoke emission from chimneys.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

Monthly average emission of dense smoke per chimney in minutes								
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
JAN. ..	1·65	1·63	1·64	1·82	1·04	0·82	0·38	**0·47**
FEB. ..	1·46	1·75	1·24	1·14	1·18	0·52	0·69	**0·23**
MAR.	1·42	1·82	0·90	0·74	—*	0·56	0·62	**0·82**
APRIL ..	1·68	1·07	1·25	1·23	0·97	1·17	1·41	**0·73**
MAY ..	1·16	1·10	0·93	1·63	0·91	0·69	0·89	**0·82**
JUNE ..	1·36	1·82	0·84	1·02	0·95	0·54	0·29	**0·56**
JULY ..	0·84	0·94	1·05	1·05	0·96	0·75	0·49	**0·38**
AUG. ..	0·92	0·56	1·09	1·06	0·72	0·43	—	**0·56**
SEPT. ..	0·94	0·89	0·91	0·86	1·25	1·38	0·61	**0·52**
OCT. ..	1·35	1·13	1·23	0·85	0·79	1·06	0·56	**0·40**
NOV.	1·53	1·15	0·92	1·49	0·70	0·53	0·41	**0·80**
DEC. ..	1·17	1·18	1·23	0·87	0·84	0·77	0·53	**0·70**

* No observations taken.

Observations and notices	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Half-hourly observations of chimneys ..	1,329	1,103	1,238	1,188	1,062	984	577	**286**
Total no. of minutes dense smoke emitted	1,691	1,382	1,347·5	1,337	995	786	424	**158**
Average no. of minutes of dense smoke per chimney ..	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·15	0·94	0·80	0·97	**0·55**
Intimation notices served	69	49	40	46	29	13	9	—
Advisory visits including verbal cautions ..	409	417	470	442	378	390	272	**217**
Statutory notices served ..	17	10	8	7	3	1	2	**3**
Complaints investigated ..	128	156	168	186	137	151	184	**161**
Cases where work was executed for smoke and/or grit nuisance abatement ..	36	33	37	41	34	39	25	**27**

Nature and cost of work carried out by owners

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Chimney stacks erected or extended ..	9	7	13	7	8	7	3	**5**
Chimney stacks dismantled ..	2	5	6	1	2	5	1	**1**
Boilers converted from hand to mechanical stoking ..	20	4	5	8	16	12	7	**2**
Mechanical stokers overhauled or renewed ..	18	5	9	4	7	7	11	**15**
New boilers installed ..	9	5	11	8	10	11	8	**12**
Grit arresting apparatus installed ..	—	2	3	2	—	4	2	**3**
Grit arresting apparatus repaired ..	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—
Steam cranes replaced by diesel	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Steam locomotives replaced by diesel ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion from coal to oil fuel or gas ..	—	—	3	—	10	6	13	**10**
Filters and scrubbers for nylon plant ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	5	20	9	8	6	2
Estimated cost to the owners ..	£ 74,710	£ 38,050	£ 68,640	£ 42,035	£ 54,130	£ 131,090	£ 37,800	**£ 66,715**

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Seven stations, each equipped for the measurement of deposited solids from the atmosphere and of the suphur content of the air, continued in operation. Four of these stations, namely, Basford, Mapperley, Meadows and Clifton also have the volumetric apparatus for the daily determination of smoke or suspended matter and sulphur dioxide.

Summary of Measurements

(*a*) Deposit gauges and lead peroxide apparatus.★

	Deposited Solid Matter in Tons per Square Mile			Lead Peroxide
	Annual	Max. monthly	Av. monthly	Max. figures mgm. SO_3 per day per 100 sq. cm.
City Centre ..	206·42	29·91 : Dec.	17·20	5·62 : Jan.
Basford ..	254·96	29·80 : Dec.	21·25	3·10 : Jan.
Bulwell ..	191·43	25·58 : Dec.	15·95	2·95 : Jan.
Clifton ..	136·19	16·75 : July	11·35	2·31 : Jan.
Meadows ..	243·51	32·68 : Jan.	20·29	6·63 : Jan.
Mapperley ..	141·57	20·48 : Dec.	11·79	3·13 : Jan.
Wollaton ..	93·24	13·27 : Oct.	7·77	1·41 : Jan.
Av. for City..	181·05	—	15·09	—

★ For full details see pages 150 and 151.

(*b*) Volumetric apparatus.

Concentration of smoke expressed as Milligrammes per 100 cu. metres of air

Month	Basford			Meadows			Mapperley			Clifton		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
January ..	281	24	74·8	119	5	53·7	242	5	51·4	91	2	27·5
February	215	22	50	120	7	29	131	9	28	78	3	15
March ..	68	17	36	50	3	20	47	5	15	25	0	7
April ..	58	10	25	43	3	18	33	2	12	22	1	6
May ..	54	3	12	39	3	11	22	2	7	20	1	5
June ..	13	2	7	19	2	7	13	1	4	8	0	3
July ..	17	1	6	20	2	7	10	1	4	8	0	3
August ..	12	1	6	13	3	7	12	1	4	7	0	3
Sept. ..	63	4	17	38	6	14	37	1	10	19	1	7
October..	66	5	27	54	2	20	42	4	15	27	0	8
Nov. ..	155	10	50	94	3	31	131	3	10	60	0	14
Dec. ..	78	10	38	49	3	20	80	10	23	34	1	9
Averages	90	9	29	55	4	20	67	4	15	33	1	9

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in parts per 100 million volumes of air

Month	Basford			Meadows			Mapperley			Clifton		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
January ..	46·9	4·6	17·2	39·9	1·7	14·4	39·5	1·1	13·2	30·5	1·4	11·7
February	45·9	4·8	11·3	28·9	2·7	8·9	39·8	2·1	9·5	27·1	2·2	6·1
March ..	14·9	2·1	6·8	14·7	1·8	4·4	11·5	1·1	3·8	9·8	1·1	3·2
April ..	11·2	1·1	6·2	20·3	1·3	6·1	9·0	0·2	4·0	8·0	0·7	4·1
May ..	16·2	1·2	3·7	10·7	1·2	4·8	9·1	1·1	2·8	7·7	0·9	3·0
June ..	5·8	0·8	3·2	5·7	1·1	3·1	4·5	0·4	2·3	3·5	1·1	1·9
July ..	4·9	1·1	2·9	6·1	1·3	3·1	4·1	0·5	1·9	3·6	0·8	1·9
August ..	6·9	0·6	2·4	4·4	1·6	2·8	3·8	0·5	1·8	3·2	0·5	1·7
Sept. ..	13·9	0·9	3·7	8·5	1·3	3·7	8·9	0·2	2·9	6·3	0·4	2·4
October..	13·5	1·4	5·7	13·7	2·0	5·7	9·3	1·1	3·3	8·9	1·1	3·2
Nov. ..	34·3	5·4	11·5	23·7	1·2	7·7	28·4	0·9	3·2	19·9	0·3	5·3
Dec. ..	21·1	3·2	8·2	12·8	1·5	6·0	16·8	1·0	5·4	10·7	0·7	3·7
Averages	19·6	2·3	6·9	15·8	1·6	5·9	15·4	0·9	4·5	11·6	0·9	4·0

APPROVAL OF FURNACE INSTALLATIONS

The provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 make it an offence to install a furnace in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building, etc., unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed.

In 25 cases notices of proposals to install were received and 5 plans and specifications were submitted and approved.

All plans and specifications submitted under Building Byelaws to the City Engineer's Department were examined and advice given on proposed fuel burning installations where necessary.

Legal Action

Successful proceedings were taken under the Clean Air Act, 1956, for excessive emissions of smoke on three occasions from a factory chimney and fines totalling £12. 0s. 0d. were imposed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

An application was granted to the organiser of a public exhibition for the extension of the closing hours for retail trade or business which was subsidiary or ancillary to the main purpose of the exhibition.

Statutory closing hours were, generally, well observed by shopkeepers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Workplaces. Action was required in six cases of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation for employees, two cases of inadequate ventilation of workrooms and two cases of uncleanliness of premises.

Common Lodging Houses. The two establishments in the City were satisfactorily conducted.

Canal Boats. The canals and other navigable waters within the City were visited on twenty-five occasions and thirty boats were inspected; there were no women or children in the boats inspected.

It was not necessary to serve a notice for any contraventions, no case of infectious disease was reported, nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

The registration of one boat was cancelled during the year and the total number of boats now registered by the authority is 39.

KNACKERY

A new knackery, constructed on land owned by the Corporation at the Eastcroft Depot, was brought into operation in November. The existing knackery which had been in use for a considerable number of years was closed.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The Chief Public Health Inspector and three members of his staff are authorised officers for all purposes of the Act.

Licences and registrations in force:—

Upholstery premises registered	33
Licences to store rag flock	4

A total of sixty samples of various filling materials was taken and submitted for analysis and the following were found to be unsatisfactory:—

	Action taken
Sample (No. 90 Informal) of Cotton Felt contained excess trash to the extent of 2·2%.	Followed by formal sample No. 115.
Sample (No. 95 Informal) of Rag Flock alleged to be coloured cotton felt.	Letter from Chief Public Health Inspector to upholsterer concerning the mis-description.
Sample (No. 115 Formal) of Cotton Felt contained excess trash to the extent of 1%.	Discussion between Chief Public Health Inspector and Analyst acting for the manufacturer who undertook to take steps to avoid a recurrence.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENT AND INSECT PESTS

Most of the infestations by rats and mice were of a minor nature and were brought under control without difficulty.

The refuse tips remained free from rats. By treating them during the winter months the number of rodents at these sites was brought down so low that breeding during the summer was reduced. Regular surveys showed little signs of rat activity, and no further treatments were necessary until late autumn.

Complaints of infestations by mice remained at a low level and showed little fluctuation from month to month.

Requests for control of insects were exceptionally high, and pests which had shown a steady decline in recent years increased rapidly during the prolonged spell of hot weather. The increase of requests was most marked in the case of bed bugs, and did not fall to normal levels until October.

Fleas and mosquitoes were exceptions to the general increase, and complaints fell below the seasonal average. Conditions were probably too dry to favour the development of fleas in the larval stage, and nuisance from mosquitoes was negligible as pools and marshes which have been troublesome in the past, dried up quite early in the season.

During September vast numbers of the yellow Swarming Fly (Thaumatomyia notata) invaded the upper floors of buildings in widely separated parts of the City. In many cases whole ceilings were covered by these tiny insects and the use of a vacuum cleaner often produced speedier relief from annoyance than the application of an insecticide.

Rodent and Insect Control	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Properties surveyed	4,925	5,682	6,310	7,120	**6,508**
Infestations dealt with:					
rats	1,478	1,817	1,660	1,194	**1,397**
mice	622	678	536	466	**487**
insects	643	608	833	1,306	**1,488**
Total visits	14,972	14,839	17,426	17,694	**15,453**

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

Since the above Act and the Regulations made thereunder came into operation unguarded heating appliances have almost disappeared from the shops.

During the past year visits were paid to 8 premises. In one large retail store four unguarded electric fires were displayed during a sale period and in a second-hand dealer's shop an old unguarded electric fire was exposed for sale. In both cases the unsatisfactory appliances were withdrawn after an approach by the Inspector.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	207	80	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2,028	609	34	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ..	—	9	—	—
TOTAL	2,235	698	36	—

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) . .	14	10	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	9	5	—	5	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(*a*) Insufficient . .	9	4	—	2	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective . .	42	37	—	22	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	5	2	—	4	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	36	37	—	13	—
Total . .	115	95	—	48	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (*c*)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel, Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	798	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	34	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	858	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	194	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	5	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,913	—	—	—	—	—

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Deposited solid matter in tons per square mile per month.

	City Centre			Basford			Bulwell			Meadows			Mapperley			Wollaton			Clifton		
	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total	Insoluble	Soluble	Total
January ..	17·55	8·30	25·85	20·34	8·33	28·67	10·47	6·26	16·73	24·14	8·54	32·68	6·30	4·90	11·20	2·97	1·87	4·84	13·17	3·55	16·72
February	10·47	4·84	15·31	12·57	3·67	16·24	11·70	3·48	15·18	9·10	4·67	13·77	6·20	2·33	8·53	6·43	2·57	9·00	2·13	2·48	4·61
March ..	16·53	5·99	22·52	20·71	7·00	27·71	13·59	6·23	19·82	22·11	9·80	31·91	12·17	3·50	15·67	5·57	3·02	8·59	11·13	3·41	14·54
April ..	12·28	6·45	18·73	15·51	5·67	21·18	13·16	5·27	18·43	16·87	6·54	23·41	10·30	3·50	13·80	7·00	2·80	9·80	8·31	3·99	12·30
May ..	7·54	1·91	9·45	7·74	2·33	10·07	9·15	2·45	11·60	7·30	2·47	9·77	7·07	1·40	8·47	1·93	1·50	3·43	6·52	2·23	8·75
June ..	9·45	3·46	12·91	18·17	3·73	21·90	11·47	2·42	13·89	13·47	4·00	17·47	9·87	2·50	12·37	7·57	2·10	9·67	12·83	3·01	15·84
July ..	9·68	3·89	13·57	15·70	3·80	19·50	9·11	3·48	12·59	9·74	3·83	13·57	7·67	2·73	10·40	5·00	2·00	7·00	14·62	2·13	16·75
August ..	6·46	2·77	9·23	12·57	3·10	15·67	9·81	1·79	11·60	8·07	3·20	11·27	5·20	1·63	6·83	3·67	1·00	4·67	6·38	1·86	8·24
September	8·73	2·31	11·04	12·34	3·00	15·34	8·95	1·79	10·74	11·00	2·50	13·50	7·37	1·27	8·64	3·83	0·73	4·56	6·01	1·55	7·56
October	10·37	5·30	15·67	17·67	6·34	24·01	11·20	6·00	17·20	14·37	6·44	20·81	6·17	4·20	10·37	10·80	2·47	13·27	5·74	3·55	9·29
November	14·16	8·07	22·23	17·87	7·00	24·87	10·18	7·89	18·07	15·00	8·17	23·17	9·67	5·14	14·81	4·44	4·00	8·44	5·34	4·83	10·17
December	17·95	11·96	29·91	17·88	11·92	29·80	12·79	12·79	25·58	17·94	14·24	32·18	13·01	7·47	20·48	4·60	5·37	9·97	4·80	6·62	11·42
TOTAL ..	141·17	65·25	206·42	189·07	65·89	254·96	131·58	59·85	191·43	169·11	74·40	243·51	101·00	40·57	141·57	63·81	29·43	93·24	96·98	39·21	136·19

ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR

Expressed as milligrammes of Sulphate per day per 100 sq. cm. of Lead Peroxide.

	City Centre	Basford	Bulwell	Meadows	Mapperley	Wollaton	Clifton
January ..	5·62	3·10	2·95	6·63	3·13	1·41	2·31
February ..	4·32	1·81	2·05	4·30	0·09	1·12	1·35
March ..	2·92	1·57	1·27	3·23	1·11	0·57	0·91
April ..	2·75	1·31	1·05	3·28	1·18	0·54	0·94
May	1·41	0·80	0·90	1·95	0·73	0·47	0·65
June	1·55	1·03	0·65	1·98	0·63	0·40	0·51
July	1·30	0·85	0·55	1·62	0·62	0·36	0·44
August ..	1·34	0·89	0·64	1·46	0·56	0·34	0·82
September ..	1·35	0·83	0·60	1·78	0·67	0·40	0·67
October ..	2·45	1·39	1·12	2·85	1·10	0·59	0·80
November ..	4·27	2·12	1·82	2·76	1·35	0·57	1·29
December ..	3·73	1·76	1·46	3·82	1·04	0·36	1·08

THE YEAR'S WORK

NOTICES

INFORMAL

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
TOTAL NUMBER COMPLIED WITH ..	9,765	9,218	7,453	7,116	**6,399**

Details of Nuisances Found	Nuisances, etc., remedied				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Houses—filthy	31	28	15	9	**17**
,, —verminous	1	2	–	–	–
Drains—clearance of	293	197	65	78	**191**
,, —repair of	277	252	225	226	**257**
Panterpits—abolition of	4	2	2	9	–
Additional water-closets—provision of	14	3	4	9	**4**
Water-closets —clearance of ..	32	20	19	59	**11**
,, ,, —repair of	2,167	2,100	1,030	1,086	**1,425**
Closets—cleansing of	8	2	3	7	**6**
Courts, yards and passages—					
paving of	34	7	2	10	**1**
cleansing of	8	12	17	18	**4**
repair of	308	269	168	299	**343**
Nuisance from pigs	1	1	18	–	**1**
,, ,, fowls	2	3	5	5	**5**
,, ,, other animals ..	3	4	5	6	**2**
,, ,, accumulation of refuse	38	38	52	56	**68**
Dustbins—provision of	1,708	2,116	1,933	1,406	**1,027**
Miscellaneous nuisances	121	84	48	45	**69**
Tents, vans and sheds	32	73	40	72	**34**
Houses-let-in-lodgings	3	2	1	2	**13**
Factories with mechanical power ..	42	30	3	5	**34**
,, without mechanical power ..	2	—	2	6	**2**
Workplaces	3	—	2	6	8
TOTAL	5,132	5,245	3,659	3,419	**3,520**

Defects in Houses	Defects remedied				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Roofs	2,318	1,910	1,652	1,847	**1,492**
Walls	1,873	1,325	1,049	1,200	**1,248**
Floors and ceilings	1,201	931	747	758	**732**
Windows	1,701	1,474	1,025	1,187	**1,331**
Fireplaces	614	512	275	256	**295**
Coppers	41	24	36	21	**11**
Sinks provided	70	34	19	30	**28**
,, —repair of	235	182	155	189	**191**
Defective water pipes and fittings ..	122	227	129	87	**80**
,, rainwater conductors ..	1,260	965	879	1,303	**653**
Others	1,386	1,032	843	1,420	**1,967**
TOTAL	10,821	8,616	6,809	8,298	**8,028**
Number of defective houses dealt with	4,697	4,580	3,632	3,719	**3,144**

STATUTORY

Notices under Public Health Act, 1936

		Complied With				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Sect. 39	Drainage	423	301	239	315	**364**
,, 44	Inadequate closet accommodation	3	7	2	5	**7**
,, 45	Closets	54	33	16	10	**16**
,, 56	Paving of courts, yards and passages, dwelling-houses ..	126	111	92	176	**519**
,, 75	Dustbins	499	593	610	316	**342**
,, 83	Dirty houses.. ..	1	–	–	6	**2**
,, 92	Houses	432	195	90	53	**53**
,, ,,	Others	–	–	–	–	–
,, 287	Notice of entry ..	6	7	7	6	**3**
Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923						
Sect. 73	Repair of water-closets	458	410	194	210	**272**
Notices under Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952						
	Cleansing and repair of drains, water-closets and soil pipes ..	116	87	60	92	**130**
Notices under Housing Act 1957						
Sect. 9	.. .. ..	1,106	1,040	845	889	**777**
	TOTAL	3,224	2,784	2,155	2,078	**2,485**

Consequent upon the failure of owners to comply with statutory notices, the Corporation ordered work on private contractors and recovered expenses incurred in 716 cases as follows:—

ACT	1955			1956			1957			1958			**1959**		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1923, Section 73 ..	284	15	6	178	4	8	139	15	5	140	10	3	**211**	**12**	**6**
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 72 ..	78	19	6	66	1	3	78	8	9	145	0	3	**137**	**4**	**7**
Nottingham Corporation Act, 1952, Section 80 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	0	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Act, 1957, Sects. 9 and 10	2,748	14	4	3,184	3	7	2,671	2	3	2,634	18	6	**2,155**	**13**	**4**
Public Health Act, 1936 —Sect. 39 ..	390	3	10	270	17	9	255	12	2	281	16	8	**159**	**14**	**8**
,, ,, —Sect. 44 ..	155	12	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	12	8	**181**	**3**	**2**
,, ,, —Sect. 45 ..	95	10	2	69	18	4	18	19	1	6	0	3	**4**	**16**	**0**
,, ,, —Sect. 56 ..	333	4	8	357	3	5	543	10	1	949	1	6	**442**	**9**	**4**
,, ,, —Sect. 92 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	**9**	**1**
	4,087	0	9	4,126	9	0	3,721	8	8	4,172	0	1	**3,295**	**2**	**8**

The cost of new dustbins supplied by the Corporation where owners or occupiers had not complied with notices served and where steps were taken to recover this amount was £297. 4s. 8d.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
First visits	16,931	17,267	12,593	13,963	**14,030**
Re-visits	24,736	20,847	17,526	16,945	**14,862**
TOTAL ..	41,667	38,114	30,119	30,908	**28,892**

PART IV

Miscellaneous

ADMINISTRATION

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951 — RECORD OF CASES

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

NURSES AGENCIES ACT 1957

NURSING HOMES

PUBLIC MORTUARY

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

ADMINISTRATION

Staff. There were four posts vacant at the end of 1958; there were three in December 1959. Thus the number of appointments was 12, though there were only 11 resignations.

The reasons for the resignations were:—

To industry ..	3	Retirement ..	1
To other local authorities	3	Pregnancy ..	1
To Civil Service ..	1	Moved from City	1
		Health reasons	1

At a party on the 25th March given by members of the staff, a retiring presentation was made to Mr. J. C. Slight who had been Chief Clerk of the department for fifteen years.

Accommodation: Health Services Headquarters. The Finance Committee could not include the project in the programme of capital works for 1959/60. It is fully anticipated, however, that it will be included for commencement during 1960/61, and in the meantime, the Royal Fine Arts Commission raised no objection to the drawings of the proposed building.

Five Day Week. This was in operation throughout the whole of the year and applied to all staff with three major—and one or two minor—exceptions. The large sections of staff excluded were midwives, home nurses and home helpers.

As many local health authorities do not yet apply such a scheme to their employees, some details of the arrangements here may be welcomed. When the scheme was mooted late in 1958, the basis adopted was that all offices of the Corporation would close on Saturdays, the only exception being where it was essential for officers to work.

It was decided that these exceptions could be limited to the following members of staff:—

Headquarters	1 Medical Officer
	1 Health Visitor
	1 Clerk
	1 Driver
Public Health Inspection	2 Public Health Inspectors
	1 Clerk
	1 Rodent Operator
Home Nursing Service	1 Clerk

One of the principal duties of the medical officer was the authorisation of cremations, and therefore the duty was shared by the Medical Referee and his three deputies. All the Saturday duty staff took as compensatory leave, the following Friday afternoon.

The staff detailed for Saturday mornings proved adequate to meet all needs. In the beginning it seemed that more than one clerk might be required for duty at Headquarters, but as the five day week came to be accepted by the public, the number of callers fell and the work was adequately covered. There were not more than half a dozen occasions throughout the year when messages received could not have been left, without serious repercussion, until after the week-end.

Cleaning Arrangements. Difficulty had been experienced for many years in the engagement and retention of suitable cleaners and the supervision of their work. A male cleaner-in-charge was appointed in 1957 in an attempt to tighten up supervision, but there was little improvement and ultimately it was decided to obtain tenders from firms in the City providing cleaning services.

The tender accepted amounted to £730 per annum, whereas the previous overall cost was £1,180.

The arrangements will be reviewed shortly after one year's working.

Staff relations. In a large service there is a great need to interest each employee in the Health Services as a whole, and not mainly in any particular department.

A social organisation formed several years ago had done good work especially from the point of view of leisure activities. Attention was turned to the greater problem and a bulletin, issued every three months, noted appointments and resignations, significant events in the services, and included poems and short stories written by members of the staff.

The reception of the bulletin was good and the work was felt to be well worth while.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

The number of persons known to be suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy is given below; more cases of both diseases are being brought to notice.

Although an individual may be known to more than one service of the Local Authority, he is shown in the table as being known to the one mainly responsible for his welfare.

	Local Education Authority	Mental Health Services	Welfare Services	Others	Total
Cerebral Palsy ..	28	54	89	30	201
Epilepsy ..	116	97	80	9	302
Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy ..	3	16	—	—	19

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION ACT, 1952

There were 2 applications for new licences and 12 applications for renewals; conditions were satisfactory in all cases. In 2 cases licences were surrendered.

Certificates of exemption were received in respect of 6 registered members of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists or the Faculty of Physiotherapy.

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

	Cause of Disability			
Blind	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(*c*) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(*a*) No treatment ..	10	8	–	31
(*b*) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	22	11	–	18
(2) Cases at (1) (*b*) above which on follow up action have received treatment	9	8	–	7
Partially-Sighted				
(1) Cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(*c*) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(*a*) No treatment ..	9	1	–	6
(*b*) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	6	2	–	7
(2) Cases which received follow up treatment ..	4	2	–	2
Number of blind persons on register at 31st December				696
Number of partially sighted persons on register at 31st December ..				109

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of impairment of sight.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 — 1951

For the second year in succession, there were no cases referred for consideration of compulsory removal under Section 47.

The table shows that statutory action has not been necessary.

Result of Visit	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Statutory action ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntarily removed to hospital or Part III accommodation ..	4	7	2	—	—	—
Voluntarily removed for cleansing	3	—	—	—	—	—
Removed under Sect. 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Under observation at home	2	1	—	1	—	—
No action required ..	2	1	—	—	—	—
Died	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	13	9	3	1	—	—

NOTTINGHAM CREMATORIUM

From a study of the table it will be seen that the increase in the number of cremations was small but that there was a distinct percentage rise in the number of City residents who chose this means of disposal.

The numbers for the past 10 years are given:—

	All Cremations		Cremations of City Residents		
Year	No.	Alteration from previous year	No.	Increase over previous year	Percentage of all City deaths
1950 ..	2,402	+ 20%	917	21%	26·9%
51 ..	2,856	+ 19%	1,051	15%	28·6%
52 ..	2,777	— 3%	969	— 8%	29·0%
53 ..	3,126	+ 13%	1,139	18%	33·2%
54 ..	3,578	+ 14%	1,311	13%	39·7%
55 ..	3,940	+ 10%	1,432	9%	40·6%
56 ..	3,806	— 3%	1,528	7%	43·8%
57 ..	3,481	— 9%	1,477	— 3%	43·7%
58 ..	3,967	+ 14%	1,619	9%	47·3%
59 ..	**3,972**	**+ 0·1%**	**1,731**	**7%**	**50·8%**

Cremation and Residence

Place of Residence	No. of Cremations				
	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
City	1,432	1,528	1,477	1,619	**1,731**
County excluding West Bridgford ..	1,169	1,279	1,378	1,686	**1,694**
West Bridgford	169	186	179	206	**179**
Other areas	1,170	813	447	456	**368**
Total	3,940	3,806	3,481	3,967	**3,972**

NURSING AGENCIES

The licences of two Nursing Agencies were renewed in December, having originally been granted in 1945. There were fifteen State Registered Nurses, two State Certified Midwives and five Enrolled Assistant Nurses on the registers.

NURSING HOMES

Two licences were surrendered and a single new one was granted, making a total of six homes. Two existing homes each applied for, and were granted, registration to increase their capacity by one bed. One home provides ten maternity beds; in all there were 64 available beds for medical and surgical cases.

The homes were regularly inspected by a medical officer and the non-medical supervisor of midwives visited the maternity home.

The recommendations made by the public health inspector in 1958 in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were satisfactorily carried out.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

To the mortuary situated beside the Canal Street police operational centre 471 bodies were taken and 450 post-mortem examinations were carried out to determine the circumstances of death. Most of the bodies were subject to the Coroner's jurisdiction and were those of persons whose death had occurred within the city.

During 1958, 451 bodies were received and 412 post-mortem examinations were performed.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
Cases brought fwd.	295	200	201	237	281	299	**551**
New cases ..	362	551	432	380	355	353	**328**
Total cases treated	657	751	633	617	636	652	**879**
City patients ..	644	719	604	600	632	649	**873**
County patients ..	13	32	29	17	4	3	**6**
	657	751	633	617	636	652	**879**
Adult patients male	161	218	190	175	192	195	**302**
,, ,, female	258	315	300	312	313	325	**468**
Patients 5-15 years	91	90	80	93	101	98	**77**
,, 0- 5 years	147	128	63	37	30	34	**32**
	657	751	633	617	636	652	**879**
Cases discharged or ceased to attend ..	457	550	396	336	337	101	**337**
Cases carried fwd.	200	201	237	281	299	551	**542**
	657	751	633	617	636	652	**879**
No. of treatments:							
total given ..	12,759	14,699	13,238	11,313	12,395	13,270	**12,897**
average per patient	19·4	19·6	20·9	18·3	19·5	20·3	**14·7**

PART V

HEALTH COMMITTEE

" " STAFF

" " REPORTS TO THE CITY COUNCIL

SICKNESS RETURNS — MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

HEALTH COMMITTEE
1959

Lord Mayor:
COUNCILLOR JOHN WILLIAM KENYON, J.P.

Chairman:
ALDERMAN ERNEST PURSER

Vice-Chairman:
COUNCILLOR WILLIAM HENRY MURDOCK

Alderman R. Arbon

Alderman C. Coffey, j.p.

Alderman L. Mitson (To 26.11.59)

Alderman Mrs. M. E. Wood

Councillor R. Bradley

Councillor J. Llewellyn Davies, f.r.c.s.

Councillor J. E. Dexter

Councillor N. A. Heward (*From* 7.12.59)

Councillor Mrs. G. M. F. Horne

Councillor A. W. Norwebb, j.p.

Councillor W. D. Shilcock

Councillor Dr. E. Want, m.b., Ch.b.

Councillor F. W. Wootton

Councillor A. G. Wright

HEALTH COMMITTEE STAFF

Medical Officer of Health—

William Dodd, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

Elspeth M. Warwick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers—

Patricia H. S. Shaw, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law
Frances M. Earle, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H. To 30.11.59.
L. Ann Wilson, M.D., B.Sc., D.C.H., D.P.H. From 16.11.59.
W. Mary Markham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H. To 25.10.59.
Ian C. Brannen, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. From 26.10.59.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers—

Megan E. Wilkinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. To 31.1.59.
Ian C. Brannen, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. To 25.10.59.
Ian G. P. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. From 1.6.59.
Ian K. Hay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. From 24.8.59.

Medical Officers—

Alfred M. Burnford, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H. To 28.2.59.
Freda M. Chalkley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Janet B. Dalgetty, M.B., Ch.B.
Sylvia M. Matthews, M.B., B.S.
N. Mercy Plowright, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
Doris Story, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. From 20.4.59.

In conjunction with Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

A. C. Blandy, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Consultant Paediatrician

J. Kamieniecki, Ph.D., M.A., LL.M.
Senior Psychologist

D. Macmillan, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.Psych.
Consultant Psychiatrist

H. J. Malkin, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., L.R.C.P.
Consultant Obstetrician

J. V. Whitaker, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Chest Physician

City Analyst—

W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. †

John Ryle Health Centre—

Secretary—Miss J. E. Smith

† Part-time.

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

Miss M. Edwards, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V. From 1.9.59.

Midwifery Service—

Supervisor—Miss E. S. Creer, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Assistant Supervisor—Miss P. J. Lambert, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V., Q.N.
Midwives—40 Full-time.
2 Part-time.

Health Visiting Service—

Superintendent—Miss M. W. Beatty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. To 4.9.59.
Deputy Superintendent—Miss E. Lees, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. To 28.5.59.
,, ,, —Miss M. L. Deverell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. From 17.8.59.
Health Visitor Tutor—Miss D. T. Hogg, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Senior Tuberculosis Visitor—Miss E. Caley, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Welfare Centre Superintendents	8
Health Visitors—General	23
,, Part-time ..	3
Tuberculosis	6
Students	4

Day Nurseries—

Supervisor—Miss K. Thompson

Bulwell	*Matron*—Mrs. Y. Chapman, C.N.N.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Dowson	*Matron*—Mrs. P. Bates, C.N.N.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Heathcoat Street ..	*Matron*—Miss M. R. M. Dale, C.N.N.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Pierrepont ..	*Matron*—Miss E. I. Walker, R.S.C.N.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Queen's Drive ..	*Matron*—Mrs. E. Mackintosh, S.R.N., S.C.M.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Radford	*Matron*—Mrs. M. A. R. Naylor, S.R.N.
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1
Sycamore Road ..	*Matron*—Mrs. H. Ross, R.S.C.N., C.N.N
	Nursery Nurses—5
	Warden —1

Mother and Baby Home—

Matron—Mrs. M. Shaw, S.C.M.
Deputy Matron—Miss L. Plumb, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Octagon Club—Nuffield House—

Supervisor—Mrs. I. M. Bedford.
Assistant Supervisor—Mrs. M. J. Heathcote.
Occupational Assistant—1.

Social Workers—

Miss M. Bottoms.
Mrs. C. M. Rose
Miss M. H. Williams.

Home Nursing Service—

Superintendent—Miss M. M. Knott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Senior Assistant Superintendent—
Mrs. B. E. Davis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Assistant Superintendents—
Miss E. C. Fraser, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. To 22.3.59.
Miss W. V. Shelton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Home Nurses —59 — Full-time.
4 — Part-time.
8 — Students.

Home Help Service—

Organiser—Mrs. L. E. Gray.

Deputy Organiser—Miss M. J. Mellor.

District Organisers—
Miss S. M. Boswell, B.Sc.
Mrs. E. Cole. From 20.7.59.
Mrs. E. M. Crich.
Mrs. E. L. Musson. To 12.7.59.
Miss M. Palmer.

Case Workers — 8.

Home Helpers—Full-time —136.
—Part-time —337.

Mental Health Service—

Mental Health Officer—J. E. Westmoreland.
Deputy Mental Health Officer—G. E. Hibbard.
Senior Social Worker—Miss M. Pimlott.
Social Workers—4 *
Duly Authorised Officers—6.
Occupation Centre Organiser—D. H. Cater.
,, ,, *Staff*—13.

* In conjunction with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Administrative and Clerical—

Administrative Officer—C. V. TUBB, D.P.A.
„ *Asst.* —F. F. PELLATT, D.P.A., P.H.I.Cert.
Senior Clerks—15.
Clerks General Division, all sections—Full-time 50.
—Part-time 24.

Public Health Inspection Service—

Chief Public Health Inspector—A. WADE, M.B.E., F.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—R. YOUNG, M.R.S.H.
Senior Inspector of Meat and other Foods—E. B. HOCKEN, P.H.I. Cert.
Senior Housing Inspector—J. D. MCDONALD, M.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspectors, all branches—24.
„ „ „ *Trainees* — 5.
Smoke Inspectors—2.
Women Housing Officers—4.

Ambulance Service—

General Manager —B. ENGLAND, M.I.Mech.E., M.Inst.T.
Ambulance Officer—A. K. HICKS, F.I.C.A.P. To 31.10.59.
„ „ —C. G. DEWEN, F.I.C.A.P. From 1.11.59.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic—

HENRY N. JAFFE, M.B., B.S. †
Senior Nurse/Attendant—MRS. G. M. WHITTINGTON, S.R.N.
Nurse/Attendant—1.

Other Staff—

Caretakers	3	
Cleaners	12	Full-time
	14	Part „
Cook/Housekeepers	2	
Cooks	8	
Drivers	4	
Laundry Hands	2	Full-time
	2	Part „
Maintenance Assistant	1	
Mortuary Attendants	2	
Nursing Aid	1	Part-time
Rodent Operators	6	
Seamstress	1	Part-time
Storemen	2	

† Part-time.

REPORTS

OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL

AS TO THE AMENDMENT OF PROPOSALS UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946 TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT NURSING OFFICER: FOR THE PROVISION OF YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION AND FOR THE EXTENSION OF B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That the City Council's functions as local health authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946 are required to be exercised in accordance with formal proposals made by the Council and approved by the Minister of Health. From time to time, it becomes desirable to amend these proposals, and your Committee recommend that further minor amendments should be made as follows:—

Superintendent Nursing Officer

During the past ten years there has been a considerable increase in the numbers of home nurses, midwives, health visitors and other nursing staff employed in the City Health Services, and following the retirement of the Superintendent Health Visitor, your Committee wish to take the opportunity to appoint a Nursing Officer who will be the Superintendent Health Visitor but will also be specifically responsible for the co-ordination of the work of all the nursing staff.

For this purpose, your Committee recommend that the Council's proposals under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 relating to health visiting should be amended by deleting paragraph 4 of Part 2 (which at present reads, " The service will be supervised by the superintendent health visitor, assisted by a deputy superintendent ") and substituting the following:—

"The service will be supervised by a superintendent nursing officer who will also be responsible for co-ordinating the work of all the nursing staffs of the local health authority. In the supervision of the health visiting staff the superintendent nursing officer will be assisted by a deputy superintendent health visitor.

The superintendent nursing officer will not act as the non-medical supervisor of midwives".

Vaccination against Yellow Fever

Although not necessary in England, yellow fever vaccination is essential for travellers who wish to enter certain foreign countries. Hitherto, special techniques have been necessary and the vaccination has been available at only 19 centres in England and Wales. Recently, however, an improved vaccine has been developed which can be administered much more easily, and the Ministry of Health have invited local health authorities to apply for the designation of vaccination centres pursuant to the International Sanitary Regulations.

Your Committee take the view that it would be helpful to business people and others travelling overseas from Nottingham for the vaccination to be made available here, and they propose to make application for a centre to be designated. No additional staff or equipment would be required, and it is proposed that the full cost of the service should be recovered from those who make use of it.

Accordingly, your Committee recommend that the City Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (which relate to the prevention of illness, care and after-care), should be amended by the addition of the following paragraph at the end of Part A:—

"The Council proposes to provide yellow fever vaccination in accordance with the requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations".

Prevention of Tuberculosis

Hitherto, B.C.G. vaccination has been offered to persons who are known to have been in contact with tuberculosis infection and to school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays. The Ministry of Health have now stated that the Minister is prepared to approve the extension of the vaccination arrangements, as follows:—

(i) to children of fourteen years and upwards who are still at school and also students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges and other establishments of further education;

(ii) to children approaching thirteen years of age where they can conveniently be vaccinated with older children, e.g. where such children are in a class composed mainly of thirteen year old children.

Your Committee wish to extend the scheme on the lines suggested by the Minister and also desire to be able to make further similar extensions from time to time without further formal amendments to the proposals.

Accordingly, the City Council is recommended to make the following addition to the paragraph relating to B.C.G. vaccination in Part A of the proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946:—

"The local health authority will also make arrangements to offer B.C.G. vaccination to (i) school children who are approaching 13 years of age and can conveniently be vaccinated along with others of that age; (ii) school children of 14 years of age or older; and (iii) students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges or other establishments of further education. The vaccination will be carried out on the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health in consultation as appropriate with the School Medical Officer. The authority will also offer vaccination to such other persons or groups of persons as may from time to time be approved by the Minister".

Your Committee further recommend that the Town Clerk be authorised to submit each of the above amendments to the Minister of Health for his approval.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1959.

ERNEST PURSER,
CHAIRMAN.

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 5th October, 1959, and was adopted.

AS TO THE DECLARATION OF A SMOKE CONTROL AREA IN THE CITY CENTRE.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Beg to report

That a detailed survey has now been completed of an area in the City Centre in which it is proposed to establish the first smoke control area under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956. This area is bounded by Upper Parliament Street, Clumber Street, High Street, Bridlesmith Gate, St. Peter's Gate, St. Peter's Square, Albert Street, Castle Gate, Castle Road, Castle Place, Lenton Road, Park Valley and Park Row, and is shown coloured green on the map accompanying this report. (*Not reproduced*).

The establishment of this smoke control area would immediately bring about some reduction in the atmospheric pollution of the City Centre, but the full benefits of the scheme will not be felt until a considerably larger area is included, and your Committee propose that the boundary of the first area should, as soon as practicable, be extended eastwards to Parliament Street, Canal Street and Castle Road. At the same time, your Committee propose that within the next five years smoke control areas should be established on the western side of the City, where the majority of the houses are of modern construction and can without difficulty be adapted to burn smokeless fuels. The first area would comprise the part of the City South of the River Trent, where the Clifton Estate already forms a very large smokeless area, and this would be extended northwards by stages to include the University, Wollaton, Bilborough, Aspley and Broxtowe. A reduction of smoke in these areas will benefit not only the areas themselves, but much of the rest of the City, as the prevailing wind is from the south-west.

If the measures proposed above are put into effect, one third of the City will become " smokeless " within the next five years.

There will be some increase in expenditure in smoke control areas due to the higher cost of smokeless fuels. This will, however, in most cases be offset by the increased efficiency of the fuel appliances which will be installed and by savings on cleaning materials etc. due to the cleaner environment. Your Committee are convinced that the general improvement in the health and living conditions of residents which smoke control areas can effect makes them very well worth while.

The premises within the first area comprise:—

Industrial premises	59
Commercial premises	668
Dwellings	93
Other premises	25
Total	845

In the case of the dwellings, the Corporation will be liable to meet part of the expenditure necessary to adapt the dwelling or its fireplaces to avoid contravention of the Smoke Control Order. For this work a government grant is also available, so that ultimately, 30% of the cost will be borne by the owner or occupier, 30% by the Corporation and 40% by the Exchequer. So far as can be estimated, the cost of adaptations in dwellings in the first area will be £1,114. 11s. 9d. and allowing for the Exchequer contribution, the nett cost to the Corporation will be £334. 7s. 6d. In addition, the Corporation may, if it thinks fit, meet the whole or part of the owners' or occupiers' share of the cost, and your Committee will deal with applications for assistance on their merits.

In all other cases, the responsibility for adaptations rests with the owner or occupier of the building, depending on the terms of the tenancy and the nature of the work required, and in respect of its own properties, the Corporation will be in the same position as any other landlord.

In proper cases, the Corporation have power to meet the whole or part of the cost of the adaptations required in churches, chapels and certain buildings used by charities etc. Your Committee propose to exercise this power in cases where hardship would otherwise arise.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has exempted from the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 relating to smoke control areas certain classes of fireplace which are capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke. In the main, these are fired by mechanical stokers which have been installed since 1956 and oil fuel burners. There are in the area 21 installations which are exempted in this way. In addition, your Committee recommended that a further 15 coal burning furnaces fired by mechanical stokers should be exempt. These were installed before 1957, but conditions will be imposed to ensure that they will operate as efficiently as the later installations which are automatically exempt. The furnaces to be exempted consume, in all, 4,500 tons of coal a year, and in your Committee's view, it is desirable that where large quantities of bituminous coal can be burnt efficiently and without smoke, this should be encouraged, as smokeless fuel is thereby kept available for domestic grates and the like which at present cause a great deal of atmospheric pollution.

A Smoke Control Order cannot come into operation less than six months after its confirmation by the Minister. It is proposed that the Order relating to the first area should come into force

on the 1st October 1960, so that occupiers of property will be able to carry out any necessary work during the summer months.

Accordingly, it is now recommended that a Smoke Control Order be made in the form set out in the appendix to this report, that the Common Seal be affixed to the necessary documents and that the Town Clerk be authorised to take all necessary steps in the matter.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1959.

ERNEST PURSER,
CHAIRMAN.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

THE NOTTINGHAM (NO. 1) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1959.

THE LORD MAYOR ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM (hereinafter called "the Corporation") HEREBY MAKE the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Nottingham (No. 1) Smoke Control Order 1959.

2. The area which is coloured green on the map prepared in duplicate, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation and marked "Map referred to in the Nottingham (No. 1) Smoke Control Order 1959" is hereby declared to be a smoke control area. One copy of the said map is deposited at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, Nottingham and the other is deposited in the offices of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

3. The fireplaces in the area which are specified in the schedule hereto shall be exempted from the operation of the said section 11 upon the conditions specified in respect thereof in the said schedule.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of October 1960.

SCHEDULE

Fireplaces.

Description	*Conditions*
J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., Caterers, 33 Long Row Central. (The two Vertical Boiler furnaces)	The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed.
Pearson Bros. (Nottm.) Limited, 53-56 Long Row West. (The two Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnaces).	Ditto
A. B. Gibson Limited, 61-63 Upper Parliament Street. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Pearson Bros. (Nottm.) Ltd. Garage, Park Place. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
National Coal Board Retail Office, 11 Park Row, (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Odeon Cinema & Cafe, Angel Row, (The two Vertical Crosstube Boiler furnaces).	Ditto
F. F. Alsopp & Co. Limited, 10 Granby Street. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
J. H. Tobys Limited, Friar Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Castle Gate Congregational Church Lecture Hall, Castle Gate. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto

FIREPLACES.

Description	*Conditions*
Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers & Auxiliary Workers, Mount Street. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	The fireplace shall be so installed, maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke. No fuel shall be used other than that for which the mechanical stoker was designed. The fireplace shall have suitable attachments to: (*a*) maintain continuous operation, or (*b*) provide smokeless ignition.
Perry, Parr & Ford, Solicitors, Friary Chambers, Friar Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Park House, Friar Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Youth Employment Office, 3/4 St. James's Terrace. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
A. V. Martin (Underwear) Ltd., 1 Granby Street. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto
Grosvenor House, Friar Lane. (The Sectional Water Heating Boiler furnace).	Ditto

This report was submitted to the City Council at their meeting on the 2nd November, 1959, and was adopted.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE SICKNESS RETURNS

The number of claims for sickness benefit in Nottingham and the immediately surrounding areas gives an indication of sickness of the population month by month.

NOTTINGHAM (AND DISTRICT PART) AREA*
Average No. of sickness claims per week

	1955	1956	1957	1958	**1959**
JANUARY ..	1,914	1,942	1,315	2,209	**1,708**
FEBRUARY ..	1,567	1,991	1,332	1,669	**2,541**
MARCH ..	1,563	1,426	1,343	1,395	**1,528**
APRIL ..	1,090	1,064	1,004	1,066	**1,117**
MAY ..	927	1,005	1,069	903	**940**
JUNE ..	946	962	863	964	**926**
JULY ..	759	909	846	880	**869**
AUGUST ..	830	749	825	749	**847**
SEPTEMBER ..	996	1,101	2,438	1,009	**1,047**
OCTOBER ..	1,271	1,282	3,666	1,233	**1,275**
NOVEMBER ..	1,379	1,273	1,569	1,339	**1,331**
DECEMBER ..	1,205	1,052	1,511	1,120	**935**

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM*

NOTIFICATIONS OF PNEUMONIA

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1959 ..	**26**	**34**	**32**	**14**	**8**	**18**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**11**	**8**	**7**
1958 ..	39	49	20	25	12	5	4	10	8	5	15	16
1957 ..	30	13	7	13	12	11	6	13	22	80	31	26
1956 ..	25	17	28	11	4	12	1	3	8	2	5	14
1955 ..	36	26	26	19	4	7	5	9	1	9	15	14

DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH INFLUENZA

Influenza

1959 ..	**1**	**10**	**14**	**3**	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	–
1958 ..	7	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1957 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	6	–
1956 ..	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1955 ..	2	2	5	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	2

Bronchitis

1959	**20**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	–	**1**	–	**3**	**2**	**1**
1958 ..	13	8	7	6	5	–	1	2	2	2	7	8
1957 ..	11	5	6	2	1	–	–	–	6	9	5	–
1956 ..	10	25	9	13	5	2	1	2	6	6	4	7
1955 ..	16	12	9	5	3	2	2	2	2	9	13	16

Pneumonia

1959 ..	**88**	**75**	**73**	**28**	**21**	**25**	**22**	**23**	**25**	**30**	**29**	**25**
1958 ..	96	44	37	38	32	22	17	33	9	13	53	48
1957 ..	57	36	12	20	17	25	14	27	26	64	40	–
1956 ..	46	96	41	26	27	20	22	17	22	33	31	56
1955 ..	44	38	50	21	22	19	14	15	17	29	32	29

* The two areas are not identical.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES

SERVICE	ACTUAL COST Year ended 31st March, 1959						ESTIMATED COST Year ending 31st March, 1960		
	Gross expenditure	Income other than Government Grants	Government Grants	Net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population	Estimated net expenditure to be met from Rates	Equivalent Rate poundage	Cost per head of population
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
Administration (not charged to other services)	5,980	4,426	—	1,554	·10	1·19	1,843	·10	1·41
Public Health Inspection and other services	51,022	8,461	1,769	40,792	2·51	2 7·28	47,208	2·53	3 0·20
Health Centres	3,137	748	1,189	1,200	·07	·92	1,962	·10	1·50
Maternal and Child Health ..	102,375	14,732	43,471	44,172	2·72	2 9·87	90,700	4·85	5 9·55
Midwifery	52,231	3,183	24,399	24,649	1·52	1 6·90	51,979	2·78	3 3·86
Health Visiting	34,773	868	16,541	17,364	1·07	1 1·32	36,708	1·96	2 4·15
Home Nursing	62,511	1,907	30,147	30,457	1·88	1 11·35	64,189	3·43	4 1·22
Vaccination and Immunisation ..	20,401	—	10,148	10,253	·63	7·86	21,569	1·15	1 4·54
Ambulance	85,730	1,510	41,895	42,325	2·61	2 8·45	86,120	4·61	5 6·03
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	27,667	4,340	11,526	11,801	·73	9·05	26,792	1·43	1 8·54
Mental Health	33,951	757	16,496	16,698	1·03	1 0·80	35,983	1·93	2 3·59
Home Help	133,217	9,391	61,600	62,226	3·83	3 11·71	125,524	6·71	8 0·25
Other expenses	2,896	1,846	400	650	·04	·50	600	·03	·46
TOTAL	615,891	52,169	259,581	304,141	1 6·74	19 5·20	591,177	2 7·61	37 9·30

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